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AUSTRIA OFFERED 'STATUS QUO' PEACE, CZERNIN DECLARES

Clemenceau Refused Because Of Alsace-Lorraine, Is His Version

TO SUPPORT BERLIN

Will Stand By Germany And Its Interests At Any Cost

VIEWS OF FRENCH

Czernin Prepares Own People For Sacrifices On West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 2 (delayed in transmission).—Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the City Council of Vienna, said that he earnestly desired peace. Austria wished to avoid a further military offensive and some time before the present offensive began the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, inquired whether and on what basis Count Czernin was prepared to negotiate. Count Czernin, in agreement with Berlin, immediately replied that he was prepared to negotiate, that the only obstacle was Alsace-Lorraine and that Austria would insist on the "status quo." Paris replied that this was an impossible basis and therefore there was no choice but to fight. Come what may, Austria would not sacrifice Germany's interests, nor would Germany desert Austria. Count Czernin concluded: "The aspirations of France and Italy to portions of our territory are Utopias, which will be terribly avenged."

Intended As Propaganda

Paris April, 4.—With regard to the declarations made by Count Czernin and the denial given by M. Clemenceau, Le Temps writes:

"No one will be surprised by this denial and no one will take exception to its vigorous form. At the time when German headquarters are experiencing, as we know, heavy disappointment; at a time when there is a question of sending important Austrian reinforcements to the Western front, Count Czernin without doubt deems it necessary to arouse his compatriots against France. Perhaps also he believes that he may hurt the popularity of the French Premier, who is the incarnation of our national resistance and who contributes so powerfully to the strengthening of the union of the Allies. But the miserable maneuver of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs will only succeed in once more drawing attention to Austria's treachery and her inextricable difficulties. Why should M. Clemenceau have needed to address the Vienna Government and tell it there can be no peace if Alsace-Lorraine is not returned to France? All the world knows that Vienna is in the service of Germany."

Defence Before Own People

On the same subject L'Homme Libre says:

"The least that can be said is that Count Czernin's lie convicts itself since its only aim at a time when the unfortunate troops of the Emperor Charles are entering the fray was to justify and excuse, if possible, in the eyes of the wearied nations of the Dual Monarchy the tragic adventure in which their Emperor and his ministers have consented once more to be the guilty accomplices of Prussian militarism."

CAPT. PERSEUS ADVISES, GERMANY MAKE PEACE

Teuton Naval Expert Says Neither Side Can Now Destroy The Other

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 5.—Captain Perseus, probably the best-known German naval writer, in the Berliner Tageblatt expresses the opinion that, even if the British army was smashed, Germany cannot land troops in England until the British fleet has been beaten. He doubts the ability of submarinism to starve England and hence comes to the conclusion that Great Britain and Germany should make peace, as neither can destroy the other. "Such a peace should now be easier in view of Count Lichnowsky's and Herr von Jagow's disclosures that Great Britain was not responsible for the war."

American Decorated For Bravery By France

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH L CANBY

Lieutenant Joseph L. Canby, of Chicago, with five other Americans was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by Premier Clemenceau for bravery under fire Lieutenant Canby's exploit was particularly daring. Going "over the top" in daylight he captured, unaided, a German prisoner. The German had lost his way in "no man's land" during the night.

Brazil's Troops Leave Soon For West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, April 4.—It is announced that Brazilian troops are shortly leaving for France. The public is displaying great enthusiasm in the matter.

HERE IS A PLAN WITH MANY A PUNCH IN IT

It Will Put An Ambulance On French Front To Carry The Wounded Americans

One thousand punches at $3 a punch will put an ambulance at the disposal of the American forces in France, according to a plan initiated and given its first impulse yesterday afternoon at the American Red Cross Woman's Exchange in Bubbling Well Road, when Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie presented a handsome silver cup to the Exchange to aid as an incentive in gathering the dollars for the ambulance. It is planned to make the ambulance a gift in the name of President Wilson.

The cup was accepted in a neatly turned speech by Consul General Sammons who thanked Mrs. Kadoorie for her generous assistance. The occasion was made more notable by the presence of Consul Wilden of the French Consulate, the first of the Allied consuls to visit the tearoom. He came with Mme. Wilden, as the guest of Mr. Kadoorie, whose party included Mme. and Mlle. Ardain, Mrs. Morris and others. Consul Wilden also delivered a brief address thanking America for the work in France. Tea was served by Mesdames Dunn and Fairman and Misses Blair, Cowen, Ethel Allen, Reid and Rasmussen.

Rather a neat idea has been evolved for the awarding of the cup which is to bring in the $3,000 for the ambulance. A board is being prepared in which will be a thousand holes covered with paper bearing numbers. In one of the holes will be a slip bearing to the word "cup." After paying the $3 for the privilege, one sticks a peg in the board on any number fancied and punches the peg through the board. Out comes a slip. It may contain the word "cup" but "there's many a slip," as the proverb writer has it. At any rate there will be no slip in the ambulance, but it will be designed to help the wounded in whose treatment there must be no slip. So punch the board, brother, punch early and often so that the ambulance may soon be rolling along the roads of France.

Inquiry To Be Held Into St. Quentin Retreat?

Government To Investigcte Retirement Of British Fifth Army, Says London Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The Daily News states that the Government has decided to hold an inquiry into the retirement of the 5th Army at St. Quentin.

Story of Americans' Capture By Chinese Bandits Is Told By Assistant Who Escaped

Thrilling Adventure Of Mr. Purcell And Mr. Kyle And Himself Described By Mr. P. S. Wu, Now in Shanghai

A tale which runs like one of the red and yellow covered thrillers of juvenile adventure reading days is that brought to Shanghai yesterday by Mr. P. S. Wu, young Purdue graduate and assistant to Mr. Kyle and Mr. Purcell, the Siems, Cary engineers captured and held for ransom by Honan bandits.

For twenty-two days the young Chinese and his American companions were hustled about the hills by their hunted gang of captors. Then in the excitement of a brush with the pursuing soldiery Mr. Purcell and Mr. Wu made their escape. Nothing has been heard from the remaining captive since the second day after the battle and it is supposed that he is still a prisoner somewhere in the rocky hills, west of Yencheng. Mr. Wu arrived in Shanghai yesterday and told his story while visiting with friends here.

"We started west from Yencheng on March 2," he said, "to inspect the lines to Chengtu. We carried with us $13,000 in silver and travelled with mule carts and an escort of twenty men. In Yencheng and other places we heard stories of robber bands, but were not much troubled and thought that, even if we were robbed, the thieves would do no more than take what we had and leave us in safety.

Caught In Ambush

"It was on the morning of March 4 at about 9 in the morning that the attack came. We were properly ambushed. I was riding in one of the carts reading a book when I heard several rifle shots. We knew immediately that we were beset by bandits and Mr. Purcell and I dropped from the cart and threw ourselves on the ground after a bullet had come slapping against the side of the thing. The firing increased and the mules began to run. We thought it better to stay with the cart after all and made a dash for it. The shooting continued and several of the mules were killed. A bullet ripped through the left shoulder of Mr. Kyle's overcoat but did no worse damage. Our guard had melted away with the first sign of attack apparently and when we were surrounded and made prisoners there were only three of them left with us.

"There were about eighty men in the band at the time of the attack, all of them armed with modern rifles or automatic Madsers. From time to time during our captivity the band increased until, at the time of the final brush with the soldiers, they were about 100 or more strong. They took us first to the compound of a small country place and there stripped us of everything except our clothing and bedding, including the $13,000.

"We were hustled along steadily for the first two days, walking day and night with short rests. I do not know if the soldiers took up the trail so quickly, but on the afternoon of the day of the attack we heard shots behind us and the leader pushed on rapidly as though fearing pursuit. This chief of the gang, named Chao, was a man of about 35, I should judge and, from report, is notorious as a brigand in the district. He is evidently feared by the countryfolk and exacted the strictest obedience from his men. A man named Hao, a rough, low class appearing sort, was second in command.

"After the first few days, when we travelled nearly all the time, we were on the move every night, going from 20 to 80 li. We stopped in small villages by day. The food was bad, the water worse and we had an awful time, what with this, the going and the mental strain of it for the first ten days. Then we got into

(Continued on Page 19)

GERMANS MAY CAPTURE LARGE RUSSIAN FLEET

Occupation Of Finland By Big Forces Puts Warships In Danger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, April 4.—It is stated that 40,000 German troops have been landed at Hangoi with 300 guns, 2,000 machine guns and armored cars.

Petrograd, April 4.—German troops have occupied Ekenaes. Three Russian ships in the harbor were sunk. The Russian Fleet in the Gulf of Finland is in danger.

Torpedo-boats belonging to the Black Sea Fleet are cruising the Black Sea, bombarding and pillaging the towns and selling the loot.

Later.—When the German transports arrived at Hangoi, the terminus of the Railway running from Petrograd along the north shore of the Gulf of Finland, the Commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet sent a deputation to the German Commander to ascertain the object of the arrival of the German squadron and to protest against the violation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which guaranteed the security of the Russian Fleet.

The Commanders of several Russian warships, including four submarines, which were in winter quarters at Hangoi, blew up their vessels to prevent their capture.

The approach of the German transports to Hangoi was facilitated by the Russian ice-breaker Volhynitz, which left Helsingfors the previous day and proceeded to Reval, where it surrendered to the Germans.

The arrival of the Germans at Hangoi endangers the Russian Fleet, at Helsingfors, which is unable to reach Kronstadt owing to the lack of an ice-breaker. There are two battleships, a division of destroyers, five submarines and numerous transport at Helsingfors.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL HERE

His Excellency Shia Yi-ding, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs is at present in Shanghai en route to Rio de Janeiro where he will take office as the newly appointed Minister to Brazil. The new Minister is stopping at the Burlington Hotel where Mr. Hugo Reiss, Consul for Brazil, paid an official call yesterday.

AIR RAIDS TERRORISE CITIES IN GERMANY

26 Killed In Coblenz, 60 In Treves And Big Damage Done In Cologne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 4.—Les Nouvelles learns from a good source that in the latest Allied air-raid on Coblenz twenty-six persons were killed, hundreds injured and enormous damage done to the railway-station, where the bombs completely demolished the subways.

The last raid but one on Treves had terrible consequences. Sixty persons were killed, hundreds injured, the station greatly damaged and numerous streets in the neighborhood are now only a heap of ruins.

The raid made last week on Cologne was equally successful. The station was hit several times, part of the buildings demolished and the carriages of a troop-train in the station blown to atoms, many of their occupants being killed or injured. The Kaiser visited the spot the next day.

The terror in Germany caused by the raids is indescribable.

Intense Gunfire Begun On Asiago And Piave

Enemy Troops Dispersed On Slope Of Ortler And In Susegana-Conegliano Sector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 5.—An official communique reports:

The enemy maintains a persistent and harassing fire on Asiago Plateau.

We dispersed parties of the enemy on the western slopes of Ortler and engaged troop on the move towards the rear between Susegana and Conegliano.

There has been a remarkably intense artillery action along the River Piave.

NO 'PINK 'UN' TODAY

Owing to an error in the cutting of paper for THE CHINA PRESS Sports "Pink 'Un," we are forced to issue the Sports Section on white paper today.

Returns With War Trophies After 3 Years In Trenches

Sergeant-Major Charles H. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., although past the half century mark in age, answered the call of democracy in the early part of the war and enlisted in the British army. He has returned to his home in Brooklyn with an honorable discharge and wearing the coveted silver medal 'For King and Empire Services Rendered." He saw service in France, at Gallipoli, Salonica and on the Macedonian front. He was discharged for physical disability after three years of service, and is about to start a tour of the army camps in America to lecture on his experiences "over there." The photo shows him with the helmet of a German officer whom he captured while serving in France.

U.S. TROOPS OCCUPY MEUSE HEIGHTS SECTOR

New American Front South Of Verdun Bombarded And Raided By Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France states that an American force is now occupying the sector of the Heights of the Meuse south of Verdun. Yesterday the enemy raided in this sector after a heavy bombardment.

JAPANESE IN PEKING TO DISCUSS SIBERIA

Chinese Press In Capital Emphasises Reports Of Renewal Of Group Five Demands

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 6.—The Japanese Military Delegation has arrived to discuss the Siberian situation with the Chinese military authorities.

Despite official denials, the Chinese press discusses at length demands alleged to have been made by Japan, which are stated to include, under cloak of the argument for co-operation in Siberia, a number of conditions of the notorious Group V. of the twenty-one demands, concerning the supply of arms, management of the arsenals, foreign policy and finance, at the same time, the more sober journals recognise that the official reticence concerning the reports is probably responsible for much exaggeration.

GERMAN BANKS OFFER BIG LOAN TO RUSSIA

Willing To Lend Billion Roubles With Railway Revenues As Security

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail wires that it is reported that an association of German banks has offered the Russian Government a loan of 1,000,000,000 roubles, repayment to be guaranteed by the revenues of the Northern and the Siberian railways.

HALF MILE OF CABLE IS DEFTLY PILFERED

Guileless Seafarers Abstract Large Chunk Of Commercial Pacific's Line Of Wire

As a naive and able exponent of the gentle art of outdoor burglary, consider the guileless fisherman.

The deft-fingered gentry of the landlocked areas may now and then negotiate a watch, or an unchaperoned motor car, or a team of ponies, or some such trifling property, but alongside the accomplishments of the artless wight aforementioned these are but piking piracies. The ingenuous caster of nets bends his ambition on lifting heftier spoils. As instance—the nonchalant removal of no less than half a mile of the well-known Commercial Pacific cable.

This, as you might say, electrifying piece of plagiarism took place a couple of weeks ago, thereby adding to the woes of an already harassed cable company. And the way it became apparent was this:

On the date in question there developed "trouble on the line." The Cable company has an automatic Sherlock Holmes arrangement, using electricity instead of the needle, which ferrets out areas of disorder. This was put to work and from the records it appeared as though some wandering ship down below Woosung must have trailed a vagrant anchor into the wire. There were scraping sounds.

The Cable boat put off for the scene. It discovered that some hundreds of yards of the C.P. main line of communication was eminently non est. The fishermen had been and gone. And at each of the deftly severed ends of the strand was a neatly arranged little buoy, which seemed to signify that the visitors might return.

The Cable company took the matter up with the American Consulate, which in turn communicated with the Chinese authorities, the French authorities and the Municipal police. It was Capt.-Supt. McEuen's arm of this four-ply investigation which took the honors. It is understood that one man has been arrested and has confessed, implicating others. Two others may figure in a charge of receiving pilfered property, and part of the cable has been recovered.

A half-mile of cable is worth about £500 now, when it can be obtained.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.9 and the minimum 50.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.6 and 52.7.

GERMANS RESUME ATTEMPT TO SPLIT ANGLO-FRENCH LINE

New Blow is Another Effort To Separate Two Armies

BALKED ONCE MORE

Attack Again In Dense Waves But Are Driven Back

VERDUN TACTICS?

May Hammer Succession Of Blows Instead Of General Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5, Noon.—It is not yet clear whether the new battle amounts to the resumption of the really big offensive or to a series of hammer-blows similar to those the Germans delivered for many weeks after the failure of the first phase of their attack at Verdun.

Reciprocal raiding activity in the Rheims sector may indicate more important events in that region.

A French semi-official communique declares that the enemy is held on both the French and British sectors before Amiens and is unable to develop his plan for outflanking that city. "The French reserves are now making their presence felt."

New Effort To Drive Wedge

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring today, reports:

The enemy is again thrusting at what he believes is the junction of the French and British armies with the hope of yet separating them.

His assault against the British yesterday apparently aimed at a converging movement upon the little town of Corbie. It was delivered by dense waves of infantry, which our machine-gun and rifle fire heavily punished. He succeeded in straightening out a little salient of our line in the neighborhood of Hamel Wood and village. Our counter-attack was not sufficiently strong to restore the position.

The weather is wet and misty, hence it is impossible for our airmen to co-operate.

Fragments of the projectiles with which the enemy is shelling our back areas bear British marks showing that both the guns and ammunition come from the Russian front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

There was heavy fighting yesterday afternoon and late in the evening between the River Luce and the Somme. The enemy, employing strong forces, delivered repeated assaults. These were beaten off with loss to the enemy but we were slightly pressed back to eastward of Villers and Brettoneux, where our positions were maintained.

Guns Active North Of Somme

The enemy's artillery northward of the Somme was active during the night-time in the neighborhood of Bucquoy and in the valley of the Scarpe. "We engaged hostile concentrations in the neighborhood of Albert.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe mentions that a British division lost eight lieutcolonels in the recent battle.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

The enemy this morning, after a heavy artillery preparation, strongly attacked along the whole front between the Somme and the Avre.

They were repulsed upon the right and center of the British front, but upon the left the whole weight of the assault succeeded in pressing us back a short distance in the neighborhood of Hamel, where fighting continues.

An attack made by the enemy this afternoon westward of Albert was completely repulsed.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade has greatly distinguished itself during the past few days in the heavy fighting southward of the Luce. It has engaged in many successful ac-

tions, both mounted and dismounted.

Aviation.—Our machines made several flights despite the unfavorable weather.

During a clear interval a fight occurred between two very large formations. We brought down twelve enemy machines. Five of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired yesterday.

Rain continues to fall steadily and the ground is mushy. This of course affects the Germans more than the Allies, because they are moving across a battle-pounded country honeycombed with shellcraters which are now brimful of water while our communications are practically untouched.

Reuter's correspondent draws attention to the statement in a German official communique that our attack at Ayette was repulsed. The truth is the attack was a bigger success than at first reported.

The enemy is heavily shelling the Armentieres sector with gas shells.

The German official communique issued last evening reported:

We have won fresh successes south of the Somme.

We bombarded Rheims as a reprisal for the French bombardment of our shelters at Laon.

French Lines Firm

Paris, April 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The Germans continued their attack during the night with undiminished violence and by hurling into the battle fresh forces. We identified fifteen divisions on our battlefront, of which seven were fresh.

Despite the marked numerical superiority of his effectives, which he used up regardless of cost, the enemy did not attain his objective, namely, the railway from Amiens to Clermont. This is borne out by the orders found on prisoners.

Our regiments, by their resistance step by step and energetic counter-attacks, maintained their line entirely and inflicted on the enemy cruel losses. While northward we have withdrawn to the neighborhood of Castel, we repulsed the enemy from Bois de L'Arriere Court to west of Mailly-Raineval.

Southeast of Grivesnes a brilliant counter-attack gave us St. Aignan Farm, which we retained against all the assaults of the enemy.

Between Montdidier and Noyon the artillery struggle assumed great intensity.

We attacked and conquered the major part of Bois de Pinette, 600 meters north of Orvillers-Sorel and all the efforts made by the enemy to dislodge us were in vain.

Further east a local operation enable the extension of our positions north of Mont Renaud, which the enemy, notwithstanding his mendacious statements, has never succeeded in recovering.

The official communique issued last evening reported:

The battle was resumed with great violence this morning north of Montdidier and still continues.

The enemy launched enormous forces on a front of 15 kilometers from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye Road, revealing his determination to break our front at all costs.

Up to the present we have identified eleven enemy divisions.

The French intrepidly resisted the shock of the assaulting masses, which our artillery mowed down. The Germans, notwithstanding that their efforts were repeated ten times, only succeeded at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices in gaining some hundreds of yards of ground and capturing the villages of Mailly-Raineval and Morisel, the heights adjacent to which we hold. Grivesnes was attacked with special fury but was retained by the French, who shattered all the German assaults and then counter-attacked and made progress at this point.

The artillery has been very active between Montdidier and Lassigny.

French Experts Debate On Counter-Offensive

London, April 5.—The question of a counter-blow by the Allies to the German offensive is being discussed in Paris. Some French experts are urging an immediate counter-offensive. They point out that the German armies are at present deployed on a bend which is even more marked than in 1914 and that the middle part of the strength of the enemy offensive is accumulated in a pocket of territory which is surrounded by the Allied Forces. The military expert of Le Matin remarks "The long-sought-for maneuver should not be far off."

On the other hand, a correspondent at French Headquarters says that the competent authorities consider the Germans can still use another hundred divisions in their offensive before their resources will be exhausted and the Allies will be able to undertake the offensive.

French Socialists Won't Visit U.S. Now

Present No Time To Talk Of Ending War, They Decide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 4.—The Secretary of the French Federation of Labor, announcing the postponement of the visit of French Socialists to the United States, says that the Socialists have agreed that this is not the time to try to end the war but to defend their country.

Licenses Needed To Import These Articles Into America

Peking, April 2.—The American Legation issues the following announcement:

The Legation has today received the following telegram from the Department of State:

"In order to conserve tonnage the importation of the following articles will be restricted after April 15.

"List of restricted imports, number one:

"Agricultural implements, animals (live, except for breeding purposes), art works, asbestos, beads and ornaments, blacking and all preparations for cleaning and polishing shoes, manufactures of bones and horn, all bread-stuffs except wheat and wheat-flour, including imports from Europe; broom corn, candle-pitch, palm and other vegetable stearin, cars, carriages and other vehicles, all acids, muriate of ammonia, all coal tar distillates, except synthetic indigo, fusel-oil, or amylic alcohol, citrate of lime; all salts of soda, except nitrate of soda and cyanide of soda; sumac, ground or unground chicory root, raw or roasted, clocks and watches and parts thereof, cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, manufactures of cotton, cryolite dials, dice, draughts, chess men, billiard balls, poker chips, eggs or poultry, electric lamps, explosives, except culminates and gun powder; feathers, natural and artifical, manure, salts, manufactures of vegetable fibres and textile grasses, except jute; fish hooks, rods and reels, artificial bait, flourspar, all fruits, except pineapples and bananas; all nuts, except coconuts and products thereof; gelatine and manufactures thereof, including all from Europe; gold and silver manufactures, including jewelry; sulphur, oil or olive foots grease, hay, honey, hops, infusorial and diatamaceous earth and tripoli mantels for gas burners, matches, friction and lucifer, fresh meats, meerschaum, crup (?) or manufactured musical instruments and parts thereof; nickel, oilcakes (?), oilcloth and linoleum for floors, all expressed vegetable oils from Europe only, lemon oil, non-mineral paints and varnishes, pencils and pencil leads, penholders and pens, perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations, phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and parts thereof, photographic goods, pipes and smokers' articles, plants, trees shrubs and vines, plates, electrotype, stereotype and lithographic, engraved plumbago or graphite, pyrite rennets, artificial silk and manufactures thereof, soap, malt liquors, wines, other beverages, candy and confectionery, tar and pitch of wood, toys, umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and sticks for beans and lentils, dried peas, all vegetables except beans and lentils and peas, either in their natural state or prepared or preserved, vinegar, whalebone unmanufactured, manufactures of wool, manufactures of hair, or camel, goat alpaca, zinc.

"On and after April fifteenth certify no invoices of foregoing articles not bearing number of United States import license. Inform shipping agencies that articles mentioned will not be admitted to United States unless licensed and therefore shipments should not be accepted without number of import license. Foregoing regulations apply only to articles listed. Number of import license unnecessary for articles not in foregoing list."

The above list is given subject to correcting of possible mistakes made in transmission.

REPORTS OF GERMANS IN SIBERIA EXAGGERATED

British And American Captains So Report After Inspection Of The Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 4.—A message from Moscow states that Captain W. L. Hicks, of the British Army, and Captain W. B. Webster, of the United States Army, whom Trotsky, the Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, invited to inspect conditions in Siberia, have telegraphed from Irkutsk, after having visited all important towns on the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Urals to Chita, they are convinced that the rumors that thousands of Austrians and German prisoners are armed and threatening the railway are greatly exaggerated.

5,241 Turk Prisoners Taken In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

Since the 31st there has been heavy rain and violent gales.

The prisoners taken on the Euphrates up to April 2 total 5,241 Turks, including 208 officers and eighteen Germans.

DR. WU MAKES DEFENCE OF SOUTHWEST CAUSE

Explains Motives Of Constitutionalists But Also Expresses Desire For Peace

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, April 5.—Dr. Wu Tingfang contributes a solid column of statement to the local press setting out the aims and efforts of the Constitutionalists.

He writes that not for a moment have the Constitutionalists lost their desire for peace and, in conclusion, notes with pleasure the movement being organised by Mr. E. S. Little to secure a conference of the opposing parties and sincerely hopes his efforts will be crowned with success. "In these troublous days the united effort of all Chinese is needed to face the difficulties of the international situation and to work out a program of constructive reforms in order to bring about a just, honest and clean government of the country and the prosperity and advancement of the people."

POINCARE IS CONFIDENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 4.—In reply to a telegram of congratulation from the King of Italy, President Poincare telegraphed that the enemy's offensive has undoubtedly in store for him cruel and final disappointment.

GERMAN DRIVE FAILURE, SAY JAPANESE EXPERTS

Outnumbered Three To Two, British And French Have Checked Onslaught

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 6.—The military correspondent of the Jiji expresses the opinion that the German offensive is now shown to be a complete failure after very heavy sacrifices. The Germans had seventy-nine divisions, the British thirty-nine and the French thirteen. With only two-thirds of the enemy's strength, the Anglo-French forces succeeded in effectively checking the onslaught delivered by considerably superior strength, a glorious achievement deserving the highest admiration.

The Hochi expresses the same opinion and eulogises the British and French for their wonderful success in checking the enemy's advance with a smaller number of men.

There is general rejoicing here that the German offensive has been successfully checked. Even if the Germans may renew their offensive, it is felt here that the Anglo-French Forces by that time will be fully prepared and will effectively resist the enemy onslaught.

Mammon's Rule Made Germany Go To War

Michaelis Tells People Of Hard Times To Come After Conflict Ends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 4.—Dr. Michaelis, who is taking up the post of Governor of Pomerania, in a speech at Bennecksteín said that Germany would suffer from distress during the war and scarcity after the war and high prices with regard to food and clothes would remain. The burdens of debt would necessitate State control of raw materials. He admitted that the Germans were also to blame for the war because Mammon ruled. He would rather renounce the war indemnity than see the people sink into materialism. Simple domestic life must be a duty after the war.

BOOKS TO MESOPOTAMIA

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames H. H. Girardet, N. B. Ramsay, G. A. Marshgreen, Capt. Bickard, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Mactavish and Co., and Messrs. A. Martines, R. F. C. Master, John Lymington, Junr., L. A. Muir, N. J. Moosa, F. L. Marshall, F. C. Banham, W. O. Lloyd (Wenchow), H. L. Fletcher, M. A. Youngson, A. P. Stokes, J. E. Bauld, W. H. Griffiths.

The following letter has been received:—

Busra, February 7, 1918.

To the Postmaster,
H.B.M.'s Post Office, Shanghai.

Dear Sir, I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the third consignment of books and magazines, in three bags, for the troops in Mesopotamia. Please convey their best thanks to the donors and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(sd.) M. H. HUNT, Major.
I/C War Gifts Depot, Busra.

300 PLANES IN AIR AT ONCE DURING OFFENSIVE

Like Gunning For Troops On Strand, Say Pilots In Telling Of Slaughter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—Mr. Perry Robinson, describing the British use of aeroplanes, in the battle, says that there have been three hundred machines simultaneously in the air in one sector alone.

Pilots compare their experiences to going down the Strand machine-gunning troops and transport. The bombing of the roads and villages by low-flying machines has been without precedent and the Germans have been compelled to use the by-roads as the mainroads are blocked by the wreckage of bombed transport.

Squadrons of machines have constantly gone out four and even six times in a single night, returning for more ammunition. The German aeroplanes which tried to interfere were constantly shot down as an item of the day's work.

Captain Trollope, who is now reported missing, established a record by shooting down six machines in a single day. He first attacked four German fighting machines and smashed one; the others dispersed. Captain Trollope, proceeding, dived and attacked two machines far below him and downed both. He then climbed and rejoined his formation, which was engaging an enemy squadron. Captain Trollope exhausted his ammunition, returned, replenished it and then met and attacked three machines, downing one. He pursued another group and brought down one in flames. He was on his way home when he sighted an enemy scout attacking a British machine and felled it.

Mr. Perry Robinson pays a tribute to the work of the Dominions airmen and the American pilots and mechanics in contributing to make the Flying Corps not an auxiliary arm but a major striking force.

Teething Time A Time of Worry

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realises baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, Nova Scotia, writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Armenians Recapture Erzerum, Says Moscow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, April 4.—The Armenians have recaptured Erzerum.

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It's the money you save that counts. If you can save $5, $10, or more every week or month your savings will grow in leaps and bounds.

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That's when you'll fully appreciate how much it means to you to save regularly.

Thrift is the foundation of the welfare of every nation.

Thrifty people do not waste their time, ability and means on frivolous excesses that undermine health and character.

They live a frugal, sensible life, well within their income and are ready at all times to grasp opportunities for bettering their fortunes.

To be thrifty indicates to all who know you that you've got the good sense to save something for the future. They'll respect, admire you for it.

Your own and your country's welfare demand that you save more than ever before. We must save food, money; we must all utilize our time and effort to the best advantage. Waste must be cut out completely.

Never before in the history of the country has this been so clearly understood by everyone.

But understanding of our needs will do no good unless we resolutely act upon our convictions—CUT OUT WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE—and save in earnest. Do it now!

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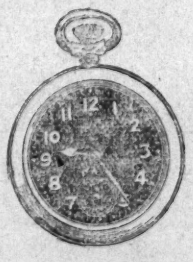

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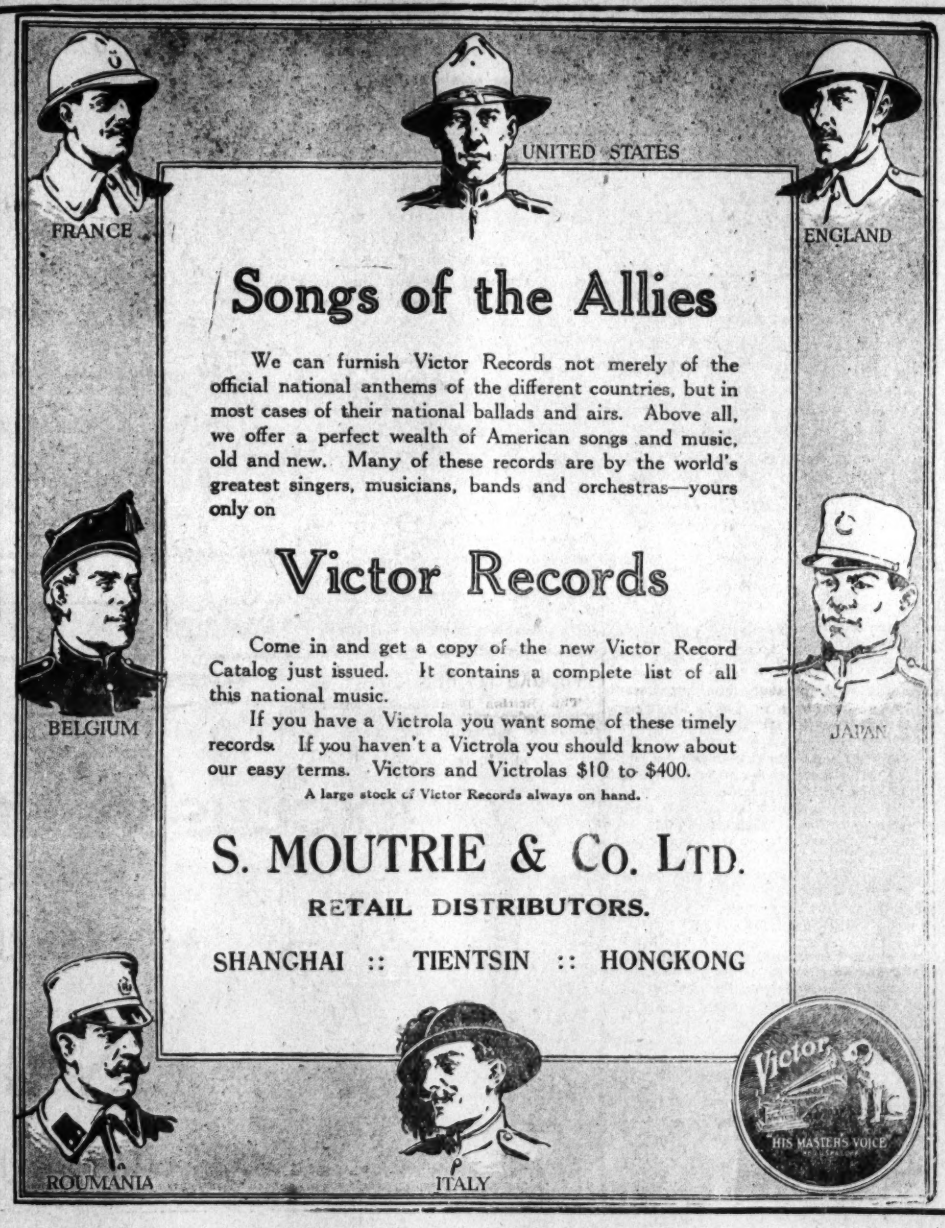
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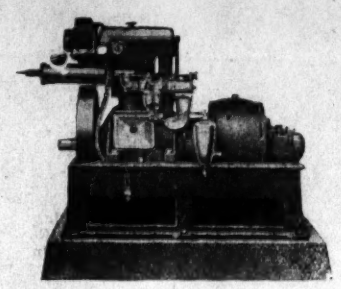

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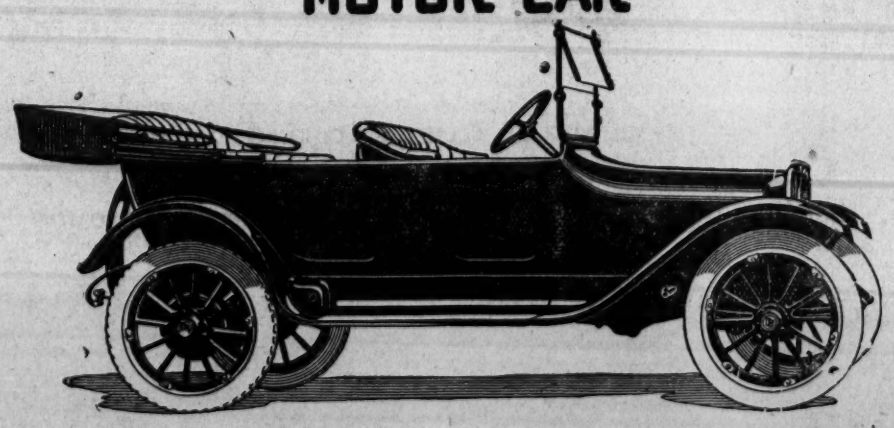

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English Church Problems Discussed At Conference

Delegates From All Over China Meet In Shanghai To Act On Important Issues.

A conference which is probably one of the most important that has ever been held in China to discuss Church affairs, began yesterday morning at the Church House and continued throughout the day. The many questions under discussion will be continued on Monday.

The principal points that called for attention were, first, the present position of the English congregations in China; second, the present position of the Chinese Church and third, the point of contact between the English and Chinese Church in communion.

Simultaneous' with this conference is a full number of delegates from all parts of China who will meet at St. John's, Jessfield, during the coming week to consider questions arising out of the status and internal economy of the Chinese Church.

The meetings being held at the Church House are the outcome of the following letter addressed to the Clergy and Laity connected with the English congregations:

"Dear Brethren,

"We, Bishops of the Church of England in China and Hongkong, rejoice greatly that in several places in the Far East there are Congregations of English Churchmen worshipping God according to the customs of our beloved Mother Church. This is due to the faith and enterprise of those who have preceded us in the Ministry, combined with the zealous devotion of Laymen of our Church who came here many years ago. We send you greetings in Christ.

"It is doubtless known to you that in the year 1912 we joined with the Bishops of the American and Canadian Churches to establish a General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Church of China), so as to unite all the congregations of Chinese Christians of the Anglican Communion in China and Hongkong into an organised Church.

"This General Synod met in 1915 and will, D.V., meet again in April, 1918. The Synod has been recognised by the authorities of the Churches in England, America and Canada, and it has passed Canons and Resolutions looking towards the development of the Chinese Church along its own lines, as one of the particular or national Churches which form the Anglican Communion.

"The Congregations of English Churchmen in China and Hongkong have had no part in this organisation, not as a result of their expressed wish, but owing to the inherent difficulties of the case. They wish well to the young Chinese Church, which shows such signs of healthy organic growth. But the situation created by the organisation of the Chinese Church causes some perplexity to those who consider the future status of the Clergy and Laity of the English Congregations in the Far East. It seems to us, therefore, that the time has come when we should take counsel with the English Clergy and Laity as to the import of these two facts:—(1) that there has arisen a Church in China, which is not the Church of England, though she is in communion with her, and that the English Bishops and many of the English Clergy are also Bishops and Clergy of that Church, and (2) that it is likely that the English Bishops in Missionary Dioceses will gradually be succeeded by Chinese Bishops.

"We think it well therefore to invite you to a Conference, to be held in Shanghai, commencing on Saturday, April 6, 1918. This Conference is called primarily to discuss the problem indicated above, but it will afford a useful opportunity for the discussion of other subjects concerning English Church work in the Far East. You are therefore requested to send subjects for the Agenda to the Very Reverend Dean Walker (Church House, 21 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai), whom we have asked to act as Secretary until the Conference can elect its own Secretary.

"The Conference will consist of:—

"1. All Bishops of the Church of England in China and Hongkong.

"2. All Clergy who minister to regular or occasional congregations of English Churchmen, whether they be Chaplains or Missionaries acting as Honorary Chaplains.

"3. Lay Representatives to the number of one for each Congregation, or, where the number of Communicants in a Congregation exceeds a hundred, an additional representative for every hundred or part of a hundred.

"These Representatives will be chosen as each Congregation may determine. The Clerical members will be certified by their Bishops.

"The names of the Clerical and Lay Members should be sent in to Dean Walker as early in 1918 as possible. An Agenda will be sent to each member sometime before the meeting.

"Hospitality in Shanghai will be arranged if timely notice is sent to Dean Walker.

"The meetings of the General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui will begin on April 8, 1918. They are held at Jessfield.

"Finally we ask your prayers that God's guidance and blessing may be with us in the General Synod.

"We are, your faithful servants in Christ.

W. W. Cassels, Bishop in Western China.
Geoffrey D. Iliff, Bishop in Shantung.
H. McC. E. Price, Bishop in Fuhkien.
G. H. Victoria
Herbert J. Molony, Bishop in Chekiang, with Jurisdiction over English Congregations in Mid-China.
William Banister, Bishop in Kwangsi and Hunan.
Frank L. Norris, Bishop of the Church of England in North China."

The particular points brought before the meeting yesterday for discussion were a scheme forwarded by Bishop Molony for the organising of English Congregations in China and their ordered relation to the Chinese Church.

Bishops, Clergy and Laity constituted the conference at the morning session and in the afternoon the Bishops withdrew. Sir Haviland de Sausmarez was voted to the chair for both meetings and the Rev. Teakle, of Tientsin, was named to act as secretary.

Bishop Molony proposed that his scheme as sent to the members should be considered and this was seconded by Dean Walker. Bishop Price, the Rev. Ridgely, of Hankow, Bishop Scott, of Hongkong, Dean Walker and Archdeacon Moule took part in the discussion which followed and upon the request of the chairman that each Bishop should state what English congregations there were in his Diocese, the discussion was continued by Bishops Molony, Lander, Iliff, Norris, Banister and Mr. Page.

Details of the scheme, amendments and resolutions will be withheld from publication until definitely decided upon.

Those present at yesterday's conference were:

Bishops:
Geoffrey D. Iliff, Bishop in Shantung.
H. McC. E. Price, Bishop in Fukien.
Herbert J. Molony, Bishop in Chekiang, with jurisdiction over English Congregations in Mid-China.
William Banister, Bishop in Kwangsi and Hunan.
Frank L. Norris, Bishop in North China.
The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong.
C. P. Scott.

Clergy:
The Very Rev. A. J. Walker, Shanghai.
The Ven. Archdeacon Moule, Ningpo.
Rev. E. J. Bentley, British Legation, Peking.
Rev. G. W. Coultas, Hangchow.
Rev. John Hind, Foochow.
Rev. William E. Hipwell, Canton.
Rev. L. B. Ridgley, Hankow.
Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Shanghai.
Rev. S. G. Teakle, Tientsin.

Laity:
Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Shanghai.
Mr. A. Hide, Shanghai.
Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Shanghai.
Mr. A. R. Duncan, Shanghai.
Mr. W. R. O. Taylor, Shanghai (St. Andrew's).
Mr. Edney Page, Tientsin.
Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Peking.
Mr. W. Stark Toller, Peking.

The complete list of delegates attending the synod at St. John's, Jessfield, follows:

Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.; Rt. Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D.; Rt. Rev. B. L. Cecil; Rt. Rev. L. H. Rorts, D.D.; Rt. Rev. H. McC. E. Price, M.A.; Rt. Rev. Wm. C. White; Rt. Rev. D. T. Huntington, D.D.; Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D.D.; Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D.; Rt. Rev. A. M. Banister, D.D.; Rt. Rev. G. D. Iliff, D.D.; Rt. Rev. St. George Tucker, D.D.; Rev. J. Hind; Rev. Edward J. Lu; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Phillips; Rev. George Napier Smith; Rev. T. C. Ibbotson; Rev. J. Holden; Rev. L. B. Ridgely; Rev. S. H. Littele; Ven. Archdeacon W. S. Moule, M.A.; Rev. H. Matthews; Rev. B. M. McOwan; Rev. W. C. McDonale; Rev. W. E. Hipwell; Rev. A. J. Williams; Dr. R. R. Walker; Rev. Percy Scott; Ven. Archdeacon E. J. Barnett.

Doings Of Week At St. John's University

The English Oratorical contest for the Alumni Prize was held in the Assembly Hall of the college Thursday evening. Both in the substance of the orations and the manner of presentation the contest was excellent. The speakers and subjects were as follows:

Koo Ding-hyuin: "Improving Marriage in China."

Zau I-sing: "Public Speaking."

Zi S-kyuin: "Progress and Indifference."

The contest was judged by Messrs. J. C. Shengle, F. W. Gill, and K. F. Chang, who gave a decision in favor of the last speaker, Mr. Zi S-kyuin, of the Senior Class.

* * *

Mr. Sherwood Eddy visited the college on Thursday and addressed an interested audience of more than four hundred students on the subject of Christianity. The immediate results of his efforts were pleasing, about ninety students signing cards that would take a definite stand for Christianity.

* * *

Arbor Day was celebrated Friday afternoon under the management of the students themselves. Trees were planted near the Athletic Field across Soochow Creek and an address was made by Dr. Pott.

* * *

A new feature of student life this term which gives promise of being most successful is a students' Savings Bank on the University campus. An agreement has been made with the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank whereby they have established a branch office in one of the college buildings and opened savings and check accounts with the students. The object is to stimulate saving among the students and to give them a knowledge of Western banking methods and a place where they may keep their spare money in safety.

* * *

After many years of effort the college has recently purchased a piece of property which juts into the Compound and separates Mann Hall from the other buildings. The Chinese dwellings and fences will now be removed, and the Compound thereby much beautified.

Maria Karinskaiya To Be Heard In Russian Folk And Gipsy Songs

Maria Karinskaiya

It is announced that the leading singer of Russian folk and gipsy songs, Maria Karinskaiya, will give a concert at the Lyceum Theater on next Saturday, the 13th instant. From newspaper reports, this talented artist has scored great success with all her concerts in the principal European cities. She has a magnificent soprano voice of wide range, and is the first singer of her class to visit Shanghai. Her tones are pure and natural and of extraordinary power and brilliancy, and she sings with a depth of feeling which is exceptional. When touring the Russian front she greatly inspired the Russian soldiers by her magnificent renderings of their native folk songs. She will be assisted by the young pianist, Leo Podolski.

LIANG SHIH-YI ENTERS PEKING AS CONQUEROR

Is Wined And Dined And Consulted By Everybody Of Importance

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 3.—Except that Liang Shih-yi has arrived in Peking, and that the resignations of the Cabinet have been accepted and the Cabinet re-appointed en bloc, with two trifling exceptions, Peking has been superficially very dead-alive through the Easter holidays. There is supposed to be a connection between the trifling changes in the Cabinet and the arrival of Liang Shih-yi.

Mr. Liang arrived on Saturday evening, and was met by a number of friends and officials. He did not stay in his own house, but has made his temporary headquarters with a friend. He has not yet left Peking, but it is expected that he will be returning to Tientsin in a day or two. His visit, apparently, is in the nature of a reconnaisance. The President's motor was waiting at the station and when Mr. Liang had received the welcomes of his friends he went off in the motor to an audience with the President. The interview was a somewhat lengthy one. Sunday and Monday were spent in a round of visits to the most important men in Peking, including the chief Japanese bankers. Up to the present no visits have been paid to foreigners of any other nationality. Mr. Liang has come to Peking as if he were a conqueror returning from the wars, and not as an outlaw pardoned but ten days ago. He has gone about very widely, and there is scarcely anybody of real importance in Peking who has not either been visited or met at one or other of the numerous dinners given in Mr. Liang's honor. Mr. Liang has apparently made an intensive study of the financial situation, and therein lies the connection with the slight changes in the Cabinet.

The mandate accepting the resignations of every member of the old Cabinet was issued on Good Friday evening, and simultaneously the mandate appointing the new Cabinet was issued. There are only two changes. The former Minister of Finance, Mr. Wang Ko-ming, is not re-appointed, and Mr. Chiang Yung, the Acting Minister of Justice goes out of office, probably because he raised objections to the pardon of the monarchists, and is replaced by Mr. Chu Shen, who is appointed to the substantive office, and not to the acting office merely. More significant than either of these points is the fact that Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, an old colleague and close confidant of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, is not only re-appointed Minister of Communications but is appointed Acting Minister of Finance. This is held to portend the early appointment of either Mr. Liang Shih-yi or one of his close friends, say, Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, to the substantive post at an early date.

There are of course many detailed interpretations of all these things, but more important than these is the broad interpretation placed on the whole series of incidents, by those most closely concerned. From the moment when the recall of General Tuan took place, the Peiyang party and the Chiaotung group together have regarded their position as one of invincible strength. They believe themselves to be inevitable and irreplaceable. They consider that the military success against the South, the political success of getting themselves recalled to office en bloc, the improved financial position due to the suspension of certain national payments, and other circumstances have placed them in an almost impregnable position. They do not talk compromise, thought it is believed they will not be indisposed to accept, or to grant perhaps it would be better to say, peace on terms that would not involve further fighting. It is quite clear that they consider themselves absolute masters of the situation. That is the prime fact to be considered in any estimate of the probabilities of the immediate future.

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings .....$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....$0.30 „
500, 2 years old.....$0.60 „
200, 3 years old.....$1.00 „

Must be planted within a few days. Apply at 15 Nanking Road.

This Cocoa has the favourable characteristics which have made Peter's Milk Chocolate famous.

PETER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

SOLD AT ALL STORES in either ½ lb or ¼ lb tins; (the ¼ lb tin is a useful size to make a trial for comparison with any other Cocoa.)

A teaspoonful of PETER'S COCOA mixed in a cup with a teaspoonful of MILKMAID SWEETENED MILK, and then filled up slowly with boiling water, is as nice as cocoa made with all milk and is not so troublesome to prepare, only boiling water being necessary; neither additional sugar nor milk are required.

After a period of some hours enforced abstinence when substantial refreshment is not available, the Recipe above mentioned is specially recommended as an easily made and easily digested satisfying nutrient.

EXCLUSIVE TO SHANGHAI

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"SNAFFLES"

(Mr. C. J. PAYNE)

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF

FRAMED COLORED PRINTS

We have been successful in securing colored reproductions of pencil sketches by this eminent artist, and recommend early inspection, as we have only a few.

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Corner of NANKING and KIANGSE ROADS

OUR EXPORTS TO ALLIES FEED 16,000,000 MEN

Great Britain Alone Receives Enough Each Year To Ration 8,000,000

Washington, March 5.—Food sufficient to furnish a balanced ration to an average of more than 16,000,000 men yearly was shipped from the United States to the Allies from the beginning of the war to January 1, 1918, the Food Administration announced tonight in making public an analysis of the nation's enormous exports to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. In addition, there was a surplus of some 625,000 tons of protein and 268,000 tons of fats.

Russia received less than 1 per cent of the total, or only enough to feed about 10,000 men a year. Great Britain took more than half of the entire total, or enough to feed about 8,000,000 men. France was next, with enough for 4,200,000 men, and Italy sufficient for more than 2,000,000 men. The three together received an excess of protein capable of supply this portion of the diet to some 20,000,000 additional men.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain, France and Italy was equivalent to 384,000,000 bushels, or an avarage of 110,000,000 bushels per year. Exports of pork and pork products totaled almost 2,000,000,000 pounds, while sugar exports to those countries showed a yearly average of 648,000,000 pounds. Oats exports for the three and one-half years totaled 212,751,000 bushels, corn 24,310,000 bushels, and rye 3,618,000 bushels.

Exports of fresh beef amounted to 443,484,000 pounds in the three and one half years, while exports of butter totaled 29,000,000 pounds, cheese 103,500,000 pounds, and condensed milk 126,000,000 pounds. Cottonseed, linseed and other oil products and by-products to be used for feeding cattle total 611,000,000 pounds.

Over 90 Percent Of Registered Women Voted In N.Y. Election

Only 33 Percent Of Male Vote Cast; Democrats In Sweeping Victory

New York, March 6.—Democratic Representatives were elected yesterday in all four Congressional districts of the city where special elections were held to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of previous members of Congress. Every district showed a Democratic sweep, the returns far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic leaders.

The election of four Democrats gives their party a lead of three in the House and wipes out the Republican plurality of one, caused by the six vacancies, the other two of which are still to be filled. Two Republican members are in the army, and by courtesy the Democrats have not attempted to have them removed. In return courtesy the Republicans have made no move to seek control of the House. The Democrats, moreover, now have a lead of five, as long as the two Republicans stay in the army.

The result of yesterday's election was watched with keen interest by National Democratic leaders, because of the indication it might furnish as to the trend of the voters at the countrywide Fall elections. Local Democratic leaders said last night that the result in the four New York City districts showed conclusively that the people are standing back of President Wilson and his war policies. They predicted that the November elections throughout the country would also furnish sweeping Democratic victories. The new members of Congress elected yesterday were:

Twenty-first District, Jerome F. Donovan; Twenty-second District, Anthony J. Griffin; Eighth District, William E. Cleary; Seventh District, John J. Delaney.

In the Twenty-first District Jerome F. Donovan, the Democratic candidate, had a plurality of 2,102 over John A. Boles, Republican. In the Twenty-second, Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, had a plurality of 3,937 over Arthur F. Dieckman, Socialist, who ran ahead of Richard Furlong, the Republican candidate. In the Seventh District, the plurality of John J. Delaney, Democrat, over John S. Gaynor, Republican, was 3,166. In the Eighth District, William E. Cleary, Democrat, had a plurality of 4,744 over Wilmot L. Moorehouse, Republican.

Women suffrage leaders predicted that because of the unprecedented vote cast by women in proportion to the number registered, the Federal Amendment would be speedily passed in Congress.

In contrast to their apathy during the registration period, women were the life of the election yesterday. With organisations in every election district, they drew to the polls 90.8 per cent of the registered women. Approximately two women voted for every three men, although about four men were registered for every one woman. Only 33 per cent of the registered male vote was cast.

Almost every election district had at least three active women workers, getting out the vote. One represented the suffrage organisation, one the Republican, and one the Democratic. In a large number of the districts were Socialist women workers. In invading homes and bringing voters to the polls they showed an energy that Tammany would hardly surpass in a hotly contested general election.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write in their report for week ending April 5, follows:—

White Silk.—A considerable interest has been shown in Tsatlee New Style for America. This is practically the first time since the heavy purchases effected in June-July that settlements have been made in these sorts for America. For Europe the demand has been principally for Common sorts but Best grade Filatures show a decline in sympathy with the fresh basis established for New style.

Tsatlees.—Gold Kiling, Tls. 495.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Grasshopper, A. B. Tls. 630 av. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 590.

Tsatlee New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 670 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 665 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3, Tls. 665 av. Cloud and Unicorn and Double Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 655 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 650 av. Gold Bat, Silver Bat, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 645 av. Black Lion 1, 2, Tls. 630/25 av. Three Arrow 1, 2, Tls. 630/25 av. Soleil 1, Tls. 605.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some interest has been shown for Europe in No. 1 grades on basis of Tls. 320.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Shanghai, advise that the Rubber Auction at Singapore this week showed prices of $97 to $95 per picul for Pale Crepe and $88 for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 3.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45⅝d. Featureless.

Previous quotation, London, April 2:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45⅝d. Steady.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March
Alma	25,500	22,800
Amherst	2,819	3,353
Anglo-Dutch	67,250	82,500
Anglo-Java	153,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	23,800	22,000
Batu Anam	23,374	28,527
Bukit Toh Alang	12,746	10,338
Bute	17,583	10,613
Chempedak	—	6,300
Chemor	20,314	15,126
Cheng	15,870	14,030
Consolidated	48,728	49,314
Dominion	44,770	36,109
Gula Kalumpong	—	62,400
Shipped to London	—	48,160
Java Consolidated	67,000	78,000
Kamunting	19,698	15,588
Kapala	11,721	7,752
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,691	6,070
Kota Bahroe	37,681	33,801
Kroewoek	40,000	47,000
Langkat	64,034	70,181
Padang	21,750	20,000
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	10,930	9,473
Repah	10,500	9,500
Samagaga	17,000	10,000
Semambu	16,388	12,713
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	29,573	25,126
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	13,230	9,952
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,850	14,500
Shanghai-Seremban	9,376	7,570
Shanghai-Pahang	13,543	15,797
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,250	60,510
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,449	6,535
Sungei Duri	20,660	16,928
Taiping	11,502	—
Tanah Merah	34,700	30,000
Tebong	—	56,000
Ulobri	4,698	4,006
Ziangbe	68,000	78,000

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, April 4.—According to the latest returns, the Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 17%. The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

Worn spots can easily be repaired with JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

Door-Ways Are The Bug-Bear

of finished floors. They receive the hardest wear, and naturally need most attention. Busy housekeepers and careless maids allow the finish to wear entirely off, and soon the wood gets rough and splintery. It's a very simple matter to have beautiful floors if the doorways are kept well-polished with

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

"The Dust-Proof Polish"

It is splendid for **linoleums,** too—for it brings out the pattern and preserves it. Johnson's Prepared Wax imparts a beautiful, durable polish—easy to keep clean. Less than an hour is required for polishing an ordinary-sized floor, and it may be walked upon immediately.

There is nothing like Johnson's Prepared Wax for keeping **dining room tables** bright and tempting. Hot dishes have no effect whatever upon it.

Every family has dozens of uses for Johnson's Prepared Wax. Keep a tin always on hand for polishing your

Linos. *Piano* *Woodwork*
Floors *Furniture* *Motor Car*

Johnson's Prepared Wax is supplied in *household* and larger sizes.

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Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

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ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd.

Shanghai

An Appeal to American Women of Shanghai

(By Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy)

A vivid picture of the work that is being done for the man from the trenches, of his needs and hardships, was coupled with a fervent plea for women here to do their utmost to strengthen and add to the comfort of this fighting man in a talk given by Mrs. G. Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. worker, before a large gathering of American women Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Eddy spoke under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Eddy spoke of the great spirit of sacrifice and unselfishness shown by the women of England and France, of their bravery in sorrow and their assumption of duties heretofore borne by the men at home.

In conclusion Mrs. Eddy spoke as follows—"With these women responding so splendidly are we going to be out of it? They are growing nobler in spirit as sacrifice and suffering is refining them. Are we going to miss that? I hope you will throw yourselves heart and soul into work for our soldiers. We can't afford to be selfish. We must give up social and trivial distractions and work hard, or we shall miss our opportunity and be ashamed of ourselves when the victors come home."

Have we YOUR services?

SHANGHAI CHAPTER

American Red Cross

(This space donated by the British American Tobacco Company)

CALLS ON AMERICA TO RUSH NEW SHIPS

Necessity Of Speeding Up Our Program Overwhelming, Sir Joseph Maclay Declares

BRITISH OUTPUT FALLS OFF

Relentless Toil Telling On Shipyard Workers In England, Controller Asserts

London, March 5.—"The necessity for more shipbuilding is overwhelming," said Sir Joseph Maclay, Shipping Controller, to The New York Times correspondent today, "and only the United States can help us. But the situation is not hopeless if your country can make good its expectations. Only, the United States must realise the reality of the crisis and how much depends on her."

Figures of shipbuilding in Great Britain have been recently given officially. In 1917 two hundred steamships of over 1,600 gross tons, aggregating 1,067,696 gros stons, were completed, as against 516,000 gross tons in 1916. Recently, however, the figures have been far less satisfactory. In November, twenty-two vessels of over 1,600 tons or 130,375 gross tonnage, were built. In December twenty-one vessels of a total of 115,753 tons, and in January only eleven, totaling 55,588 tons. This, it has been explained officially, was partly due to the transfer of some of the inadequate supply of skilled labor from construction to repair work. However, no explanations and reorganisations of what ships are left can avoid the conclusion that new ships and more new ships are now the vital need of the Allies, and the Shipping Controller lays the utmost stress on the value of the service that American shipbuilders can now perform.

598 Ships Lost Last Year

"Remember," he said, "in 1917 the net shipping losses of the Allies were 598 vessels. That is a fleet large enough to import all the wheat this country needs, and from 50 to 75 per cent of all the food it has to import. Remember, too, that the submarines are still sinking considerably more than twice the number of ships that are being turned out in the British shipyards, and you will see how urgent this matter is. Then, every day, the number of American troops, we are glad to say, is growing on this side of the Atlantic, but every additional soldier of yours over here puts a permanent additional strain on shipping in keeping him supplied with food, munitions and clothing.

"The Atlantic at present is the neck of the bottle. On your side are boundless supplies of men, food and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help, but everything must pass through this narrow neck, and it is literally true today that every new ship launched in your yards means more American soldiers in the trenches."

"But what about the English shipbuilding?" he was asked.

"We are doing our best, but we are handicapped, while you are still fresh. At the beginning of the war the European Allies were faced by other and more insistent demands. First, there was the army, then the navy, then munitions, and our strength was committed. Only later did the shipping situation become serious. Now our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil. It is inevitable that their output should have suffered.

"No country at the beginning had shipyards to outbuild the submarine losses. Great Britain could not have done this at the beginning of the war, apart from the necessity of efforts in other directions. It must be for America to do it now, and it will be better and more economical to rely on your help. You may not have had enough shipyards, but you are the first industrial country in the world, and have ample resources in men and steel.

"Suppose we withdrew large numbers of men from the army to build ships; we should be throwing away all their military training and experience, and perhaps disintegrating important units. On the other hand, if you send men to the shipyards instead of the training camps, they are performing just as great service to the common cause. They are working where the food is, where the steel, so to speak, grows, and the ships, when completed, are where they are needed.

America Can Save Situation

"It is really curious, when you remember the immensity of the strain this world war is putting on the resources of the whole world in men and material, to consider how small a matter is now of such vital importance to us all. If you calculate how much steel the Germans have sunk in a year, it is less than one-tenth of the annual steel output of America. All the ocean-going cargo ships in the world at the outbreak of the war were worth no more than the Midland and London and Northwestern Railroads. It would be absolutely incongruous if we were to be defeated in this life-and-death struggle through our failure to find the means to strengthen ourselves in this comparatively small but supremely important matter.

"Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us. We have committed our resources in many directions and cannot go back. We cannot scrap our army, but you Americans have the men, the skill and the material to save the allied cause."

First Picture Of American Soldiers In First Line French Trenches

This picture, one of the first to arrive here, was taken on the actual firing line in the battle trenches on the Lorraine sector. These American boys have at last realised their dream to be in the thick of the fray and help hurl back the Hun in the great battle for democracy.

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A C O

Yaphank Bennie's Repartee Saves His Face

By Frazier Hunt

Camp Upton Base Hospitel, Monday.

Friend Barney: Well it is kind of lonsome out here in the base Hospitel and all that I wish is that I was over in France getting a good krack at them Germans where I should ought to be right now. I gues there aint much that us solders out here don't know about fighting and all that we need now is the chanst to demenstrate it. We have had all kinds of things learned us and take for insance trensh work—look what we was doing in the line of scouting like when I fell in that trensh and broke my arm, etc., and got sent over here to the hospital that night.

The fellow whos cot is next to mine in this ward just come in yesterday and he is talking all the time about the new machine guns his company is got and what bare cats they are.

I gues that I will get into that branch of the work when I get out of here. I want to have everything learned so that when I get to be an officer I can step right in if all my men is killed and rase some fine hell with them Germans.

I don't speke to that Red Cross nurse no more after the way she got all up stage and everything because I was nice to her and was just friendly and she had to get sore. But that aint nothing to the way I feel towards this yellow bird Jerry who was the guy that cooked everything up and got me in bad with the nurse by sayin that she was in love with me.

I will get that bird yet and when I do I will klip his wings so he wont do any more fansy sailin around this ward anyhow. Yours,

Bennie.

Gertie Is Forgiven

Tuesday night

Dear Gertie: Well I have not wrote you for some time because I have been an awful sick man or rather I should ought to say solder, and I gues from the way they treated me around here it looked pretty bad like I was about to cash in and have my name engraved with the other nations heros.

From the way your last letter read you must a been sore or something and I can tell you right now that it just about broke my heart because here I was out here at the hospital all alone and not able to write or nothing or do nothing but just think of you and then I had to get them letters saying that I was not treting you right, etc., when you must have knowed I was mighty close to a heros grave.

And Gertie you said my last letter was cold to you, well you want to remember that I am not responsible for what I wrote when I was ragin with fever and had a high pulse and a broke arm and internil injuries and everything that a solder could have I gues. But that is all in the past now and I will freely forgive you.

It aint so awful much fun to be petted and have a lot of nurses make a lot of fuss over you after all I can tell you. And then there is another thing and that is that you always feel kind of quere around a hospital and especially when you think of the dead stiffs that might be sleeping in the ward next to yours. Not that I am afraid of any living man or even one that has cashed in his checks but I am not strong for this stiff stuff.

Army life aint no Winter Garten show after all and these nurses out here may be all right to feed you with a spoon out of, but they couldn't make four bucks a month if they had to ware anything shorter than a Red Cross costume.

Your sick solder boy,

Bennie.

He Reassures His Mother

Tuesday night

Dear Mama: Well I certainly am feelin lots better and today I am up and around and I will be well enough to get back to my company before long. I sure have had a fine rest and I gues I am stronger and a better man than I was when I come in here.

And Mama I gues from your letter you are all worried on acct. the sinking of that American ship Taskania and maybe thinkin that them German devil fish is going to get a lot of our boys. Well quit it Mama because they is about a hundred times more people killed in railroad recks every year in old U. S. alone than all them Hunn sharks can kill in a sentury. Remember they have been about 500,000 American solder boys sent to Franse and this is the first time any of them has lost his life on the sea.

Well by next week I will be back in my company and then the first Saturday I will come in and see you and tell you all about how nice everything is out here. And don't worry none Mama. Love to all. Your own

Bennie.

Promoted To The Kitchen

Wednesday night

Barney: Well Barney when I get out of this army I would like to see them ever get me to be any kind of a solder again. I would marry four widows all at onst and the more kinds they had the better I would be happier before I would ever fight for my country again.

What do you think this army makes us sick solders who have almost killed ourselves getting ready to die on the bloody battlefields of Franse, what do you think they make us do? Well as soon as you get well enough to shuffle around they make you work.

This mornin I was feeling a little better so I got up and dressed and was trying to make everybody happy by laffing and joking and kind of shuffling around and just as I had everybody in our ward feeling good in come our ward boss who is called the wardman and he said, Well I gues you can go out to the kitchen and help out there—they sent for a man a little bit ago.

Well I just looked at him for a couple of seconds and then I said, What is the matter of sending somebody like the big peace of chease Jerry.

He is out there waiting for you already, he said back. I kind of thought you would like to work where he is so I am sending you out there, he said right on.

Well I just looked at him with a look of skorn and then I turned with out saying a word and walked out to the kitchens. I gues that was lettin him have it with both barrels, eh what Barney.

Well, what I could tell you about hospitel kitchens would make your head swim, Barney. Of corse they are clene enough and everything like that but the mane thing is that they have got a lot of birds runnin it who don't know no more about a kichen than I do about Frensh sausige balons.

One of them, named Frank, a fellow told me used to be a reporter in New York so you can see what kind of characturs they are.

Well I have to help wash dishes and pots and pans and then listen to a lot of talk about stiffs, etc.

This bird Jerry works next to me and he is always talkin about how many are always passin in there checks around the hospitel and what a tough job it is to be assigned to them then.

They could take me out and shoot me and I wouldn't ever have nothing to do with no stiff, I said to the hole bunch. I aint afraid or nuthing like that but I enlisted in this army as a solder and not as no undertaker, I said.

Well Jerry he did a lot of talkin then and I gues I had some great little come backs to, eh Barney. The last one I said was, Well, there is only one stiff that I would like to work on, and that is you, you big stiff you Jerry.

If these K. Ps. have to take care of the stiffs, Barney, I should worry but I would like to see them get me mixed up with one.

Bennie.

Jerry Fools With X-Rays

Thursday night

Barney: Well what do you think happened. Well this former newspaper bird Frank out here told me that that rouf neck Jerry was foolin around the Ex-ray machine a little while ago and got a shock that sent him west in one shock.

Well I suppose it will be up to us to take care of the stiff now, Frank said back.

Well as far as I am concerned, I said, the big stiff has always been a dead one with me. If you kitchen police birds got anything coming its all right with me. I should get all het about it I gues, I said.

Of course, Barney, you know I aint afraid of anything that walks or nothing like that but I would have went into the ambulance corpse if I had wanted to monkey with stiffs. I will do the killing and let them Germans bury there own dead. I wouldn't be around one of em for anything in the world I know of.

Bennie.

Bennie's Hair Raising Adventure

Friday night

Barney: Well I gues when I get through writin you I will write to Secritary Baker and tell him about how a lot of solders out here who ought to be fightin are spending there time working up deals on solders who is realy sick and lade up.

Well about an hour ago when we got all our work done in the kitchen and everybody was leavin this newspaper bird Frank he called me and said there was another little job of washin to be done in the room off of the kitchen. So I didn't say nothin but went in there.

When I went in somebody closed the door after me and it was pretty dark so I found the swinging electric light and turned it on and over in one end of the big pantry was a operating wheel table and on it was a stiff in a sheet and he was white and looked like everything.

Well I never having seen nothing like that before was kind of astonished and so I didn't say nothing but just looked intently and pretty soon there was a quiver in his leg and then a twitch in his hand and a little movement and of course I didn't know nothing about what was happening.

Well I thought I might as well go on out of there then and tell Frank about this stiff being in there and I turned and I couldn't open the door. And then I heard a low mone and I looked around and found that stiff kind of stitting up and moning.

Well I pounded on the door thinking I better tell a doctor about this right away and then I put my shoulder against the door and kind of shoved and being strong the door give in and then I heard a shout and I looked around and that stiff was moving and I kind of moved then to. Well it was so dark that I couldn't find the way around the tables so I kind of jumped over one that had a lot of dishes and stuff on it and I gues I must of spilled some of them by the sound.

Well there was a door near and I went through it sort of speedy and I must have been yealling for that doctor pretty hard for I certainly started something. The room I broke into was the officers mess and they was having a class or some lecture in there and everything stopped when I went on through.

One of the officers got sore and chased me and when he cought me at my ward he give me a lot of rouf stuff and said I could continue doing that kitchen work as long as I was in the hospitel. Well when I started telling him about that stiff he give me the razz and told me I didn't know much and I was arguing back when a fellow in a sheet and everything come down the hall with all them k. ps. and they was all lauffing.

And of corse the fellow in the sheet had to be that rouf neck Jerry and they started spoofin me pretty hard. But I gues I let em have a good one.

Well, Jerry I said, I always knew you was one kind of a stiff or another, I said. And they didnt have comeback to that and the best they could do was to laff.

So I gues I stuck it on them after all, eh Barney.

Bennie.

When you find that you are getting in the habit of worrying unnecessarily about your work, that the daily grind is wearing out your nerves, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop. You are facing a nervous breakdown. Don't pride yourself that you can keep up through will power alone. Nervousness cannot be willed away. You must get rid of the cause. There is only one thing to do and that is to build up your blood.

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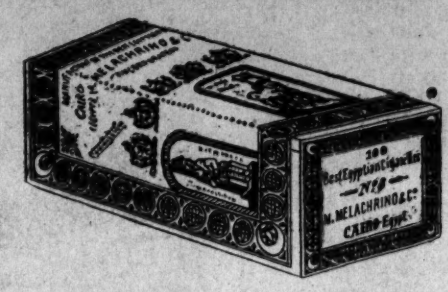

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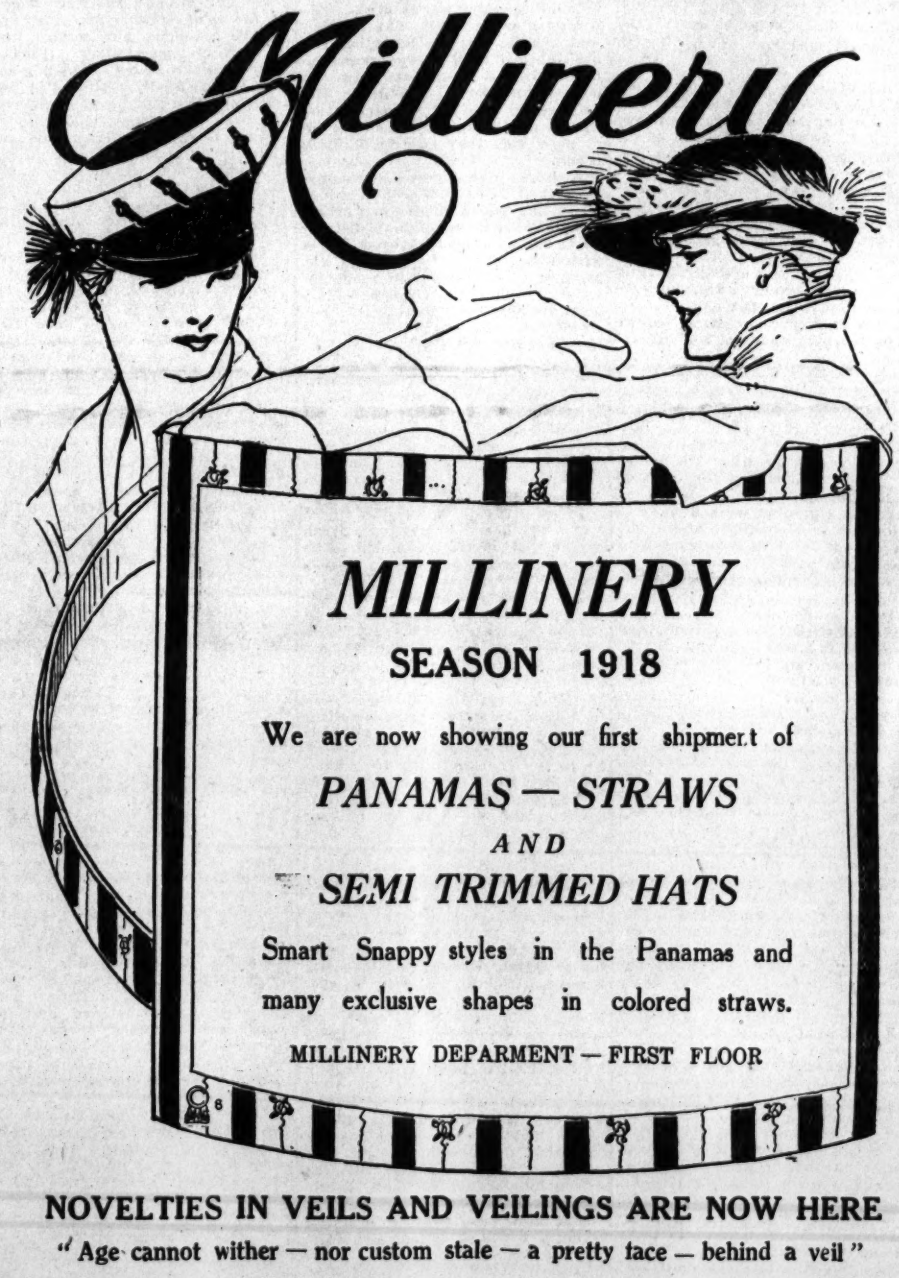

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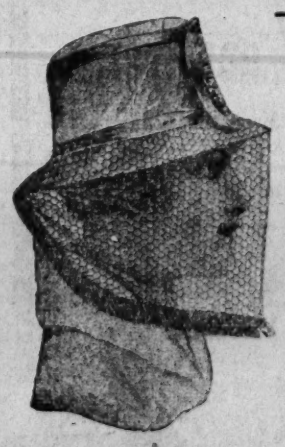

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MARRIAGE

FOWLER-PARKER. On March 9th, 1918, in Oakland, California, Vida, daughter of Mrs. Isabel Fowler and the late Mr. John Fowler, (Chartered Bank of I. A. & China) and grand daughter of the late Mrs. Louise Mitchell, and Mr. John Gall Mitchell of Inverness, Scotland, to Rey Leister Parker. 17452

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—April 7. —First Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Mattins. Walmisley in D. Anthem "If we believe" (Goss). Hymns 125, 140, 127. Preacher, The Rev. S. G. Teakle. Noon, Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service; 6 p.m., Evensong; Walmisley in D minor. Hymns 135, 134, 133. Preacher, The Rev. E. J. Bentley.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong. Preacher, Rev. S. G. Teakle.

Union Church.—Sunday, April 7, 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "Christ's favorite character." Chant 72; Choral Hymn, "For all the saints" (Stanford); Hymns 331, 59. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject "Caiaphas." Chant 49; Choral Hymn, "Hail, gladd'ning Light" (Stainer); Hymns 564, 216, 190. 7 p.m., Holy Communion; Hymns 478, 489.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher; The Right Rev. C. P. Scott, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The Services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m. by Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D. Evening, 6 p.m. by Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

St. Paul's Church.—Shantung Road, corner of Kiukiang Road, at 4 p.m. Service for English-Speaking Chinese; Address by the Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A., of St. John's University.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Unreality" Sunday School 11 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Rd. Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

Germany Not Far From Collapse

Evidence Indicating That The Central Empires Have Reached A Condition Of Desperation

By George Trumbull Ladd

(Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Yale University. New York Times March 3)

FOR those who lend an attentive and confiding ear to the conflicting statements of fact and conflicting opinions of authorities "just returned from Europe," or "who have spent years in the country," the state of mind regarding conditions in Germany must closely resemble that of my witty missionary friend regarding China during the later days of the Manchu dynasty. He had spent his entire life since student days in the Celestial Empire. No other foreigner knew better the Chinese people; for was he not the author of a book on "Chinese Characteristics," which had become recognised as a classic the wide world over? He was a sturdy defender of the excellent traits of the Chinese common people. He had passed through the seige of Peking, and knew the wiles of the "Old Buddha" and the utterly unscrupulous character of the governing classes. But, said he, "I am frequently asked by my American friends, 'Do tell us the bottom facts about China.' I am obliged to reply: 'There is no bottom, and there are no facts.' "

But, does such a judgment give a fair picture of the truth when we try to apply it to the present condition of the Government and the people of Germany? We do not believe that it does. On the contrary, we believe that the depth of the bottom, while not visible to the naked eye, is of measurable distance; and that the most important of the facts are pretty clearly discernible. In fact, Germany is in a desperate condition; is, in fact, on the verge of a total collapse.

The word "desperate" may be used in either one of two different meanings, which, if we may be pardoned the use of somewhat technical terms well known to psychology, may be called the "subjective" and the "objective." In the one meaning, it signifies "the recklessness of despair; a blind and rash fury"; in the other meaning, "hopelessness" as of a condition that is in truth irremediable; as of a cause that is lost beyond possibility of retrieval." Both of these meanings apply to the condition which the Germans are rapidly approaching. Their cause is lost; and they are showing plain signs that they know that it is lost. But let us mention some of the more obvious particulars.

As to its foreign trade, Germany is desperate. It was largely in the interests of the promotion and supremacy of this foreign trade that the nation prepared for, initiated, and thus far has conducted the war. Only three days after the war began, namely, on August 7, 1914, a signed letter, addressed to the editor of The Forum in a New Haven paper in unabashed and brutal fashion proclaimed this fact. After boasting of the unexampled success of the German "merchant and trader and drummer" and emphasising the need of expansion at the expense of whoever may stand in Germany's way, this writer goes on to say: "Along with the most efficient manufacturing system these Germans have also the most efficient fighting system. For they know that the highways must be cleared of rubbish and impedimenta, and among these impedimenta the complacent and gouty British merchant and his degenerate aristocracy and rulers stand in the first line. It is written in the soul of every German: The British must go." This writer proceeds to say that for its purposes Germany needs both Belgium and Holland. As to Belgium: "The Germans are going to stay there." And they are going to take Holland when they get ready to do so.

It is useless for the German Government or the German Nation at this late date to try to lie themselves free from the charge of all these abominably criminal intentions. They were undoubtedly universally entertained and freely proclaimed.

But what is the condition of Germany today with respect to its present and prospective commercial relations with the leading nations of the civilised world?

Its foreign trade is gone; its colonial possessions and commercial prestige are also gone. There is no prospect of its recovery of this trade within the present generation, or perhaps within the present century. The dishonesty of its manufacturers, and the shameless intrigues with which this trade had come to be conducted, are being more and more fully exposed. Its merchant ships cannot sail the seas again until their war fleet breaks its blockade to give them safe conduct, or until they are let out by the Entente Allies. Its war fleet cannot in force leave its harbor until it has permission given to it by the same Entente Allies. As to its colonies, though that is a subject about which the enemies of Germany are still rather shy of making any definite pronouncement, it is altogether unlikely that the British colonies of South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and Japan and the others of the Entente

(Continued on Page 11)

Germany's Crimes In America -:- By John R. Rathom

(A speech delivered at the Chicago Traffic Club by the editor of the Providence Journal wherein he told of the amazing exposures of Hun frightfulness in the United States made by his staff of reporters.)

The story that I want to tell you tonight, as briefly as may be, is the story of the way fifteen loyal reporters, members of the staff of a provincial American newspaper, out-witted the best so-called brains of the entire German propaganda system in the United States.

For several years, even before I went to Providence from Chicago—because up to that time I spent ten very happy years of my life in this city—our people there were what is known as "bugs" on wireless. The first wireless telegraph constructed for newspaper purposes was constructed by the Providence Journal; and when I got there we had two fairly efficient stations. The subsequent developments about which I am going to tell you came as a result of our supervision of one of the most highly powered wireless stations in the world.

On the day that war was declared with Germany by the various European nations some good fortune or some good angel suggested to us that we listen in on Sayville and Tuckington. We began to listen in, and for a period of nearly five months with operators working in shifts of two men eight hours a day apiece, we accumulated fifty or sixty thousand sheets of wireless messages, without saying anything to anybody about what we were doing. We then presented a brief—we were not lawyers—but a common-sense brief to the Government of the United States.

One night at the White House, with the Secretary of the Navy and the President and scveral members of the Cabinet and members of the Neutrality Board, we made our disclosures, covering a period of four or five hours, and we proved exactly the character of organisation that this Sayville station was. The Navy Department had been instructed by the Government, at the beginning of the war, to listen in on Sayville from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but unfortunately that had not been done, and the only existing record that we knew anything about of what transpired during that first five months was our record.

When I was able to show to the President that in one week little Ana, the daughter of a very prominent New York banker—a German-American so-called—had died six times in eight days, and that on each occasion her body had been placed in a different named room in a house, and she had died of a different disease, and was to be buried next day in a different named cemetery beside a different named uncle—I asked him if he believed that little Anna did die six times in eight days, and he said he did not. And then we proceeded to give to the Government an immense mass of names, positively proving that several hundred very prominent Germans and German-Americans in this country had been acting for four or five months as treasonable correspondents of the German Foreign Office.

As a further result of our wireless revelations—and I may as well say that from that day to this, until the day that Sayville was closed up, we maintained our watch over that station—we were enabled to secure positions in a number of consulates throughout this country, and in the German Embassy itself, for our representatives. I will tell you tonight, for the first time, how that was accomplished. We have never printed it, and I have never said anything about it, but, as it is to be made public in a rather more endurable form in a few weeks, I think I might as well tell you now.

Three very prominent German-Americans of New York City, one of them a leading banker known all over the world, were so involved by our wireless messages that we were enabled to go to them and by pointing out to them the serious conditions which confronted them, secure from them the highest letters of recommendation for our men in these various embassies.

It is only due to these gentlemen to say that they loyally kept their word with us and that, as far as I know, no harm has yet come to them for what they have done. Our man in the German Embassy was there fourteen months. We had a man in the Austrian Embassy for twelve months, and we had eleven other men in various Consul Generals' offices, both Austrian and German, throughout the country. You see, we had them coming and going, and we at once began, of course, to secure an immense mass of most important material.

A little while after we began our work, Dr. Heinrich Albert, the fiscal agent of the German Government, arrived in this country. Dr. Albert went to the Ritz Hotel in New York. When he got there, ascertaining that the Ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, was in the Adirondacks, he wrote a letter which reached the embassy late on Saturday night. The letter was brought to us in New York by our representative in the German Embassy on Sunday morning and, with the conventional frock coat and silk hat, one of our men in New York visited the Ritz with this letter. He asked to see Dr. Albert, stating he was from Washington on most important business. He saw Dr. Albert, showed him the letter and said: "Do you understand, sir, by seeing this where I am from? These are hazardous times, and I cannot take any chances. I do not know but you may be one of your secretaries. It is necessary, before I can continue this conversation, for you to prove to me that you are Dr. Albert."

Dr. Albert got down two or three of his secretaries, brought down a certificate of some kind of scholarship from the University of Bonne, and did prove, after sweating blood for fifteen minutes, that he was Dr. Albert—and in the process entirely forgot any suggestion in his own mind that the man confronting him might not be the man he said he was—and then and there, in his childlike way, he babbled of his mission here, and he spoke of four millions of dollars which he had brought with him, which he deposited the day before in the Guaranty Trust Company of America and the Chase National Bank, and spoke with the proper pride of thirty-six million dollars more to come, for propaganda work of every conceivable kind in the United States.

Other young men, our representatives in the embassy, went back to Washington on Sunday night; and on Monday morning when the mail clerks arrived they opened, or rather re-opened, Dr. Albert's letter. The Ambassador returned on Tuesday morning from the Adirondacks, and he saw the letter, and he at once telephoned to Dr. Albert to come to Washington; and our man was there when the meeting took place. They embraced each other, and the first thing Dr. Albert said to the Ambassador, after these embraces had been exhausted, was to congratulate him upon the astuteness and shrewdness of the gentleman he had sent to see him on Sunday. The Ambassador declared that he had sent nobody, that the letter had not been opened until it was shown to him. Dr. Albert said he saw the letter on Sunday at the Ritz. The Ambassador repeated his declaration that it was impossible. And for all I know they may still be fighting it out.

A little later on we discovered that the "late" William Jennings Bryan had been indulging in a rather warm flirtation with the Austrian Ambassador, and our representative with Count von Bernstorff one day brought to us a typewritten memorandum which Ambassador Dumba had presented to Mr. Bryan and which Mr. Bryan had not only said was O K but had also in a friendly way invited the Ambasador not to worry or pay any attention to what the President might say for public consumption, because he did not really mean it. The Ambassador sent that document to Count von Bernstorff, and our representative sent it to us, and we published it the next day.

From that day to this Mr. Bryan has never dared to deny the truth of one word of that statement. The day after, he started for the World's Fair in California and was bombarded at every station by newspaper reporters who wanted to know about it, and as I say, he has never yet seen fit to make any denial. He did come a little while later to Providence and was paid $1,000 for a two-hour speech in our largest hall, in which he spent the entire time in denouncing the Providence Journal; but, even in that speech, he did not venture to state that what we had printed was untrue.

Who paid the money for that address, or the money for the hall, or the money for the very large German band that officiated that night, we never were able to find out.

On August 4, 1915, our man in the embassy was ordered by Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attache, to come to New York and select a suite of quiet rooms at some quiet hotel where Boy-Ed could meet Huerta. After he left, being a loyal Providence Journal reporter, he came to us to find out where he should get the rooms. So we hired a suite of five rooms at the Manhattan Hotel in New York. Captain Boy-Ed arrived the next day. We had tenderly cared for those rooms, with some instruments made in Germany, and in order to make quite sure that this meeting would take place, one of our own men drove the automobile which brought Huerta down from the Ansonia Hotel to that conference. Every word of that conference, which was translated from Spanish for Captain Boy-Ed's benefit, was handed over to the United States Government the next afternoon; and in that way the people of the country, I think, got their first idea as to the extent of the German propaganda as far as it related to our affairs with Mexico, our sister republic.

A little while later a young German army officer—and I am telling this story to illustrate what I will get to a little later on, the mentality of the official German, which we had to find out something about to accomplish what we did—was ordered by Captain Von Papen to go up to the Canadian border and blow up the Vanceboro bridge on the border. That was one of their childlike amusements at that time. Wemerhorn was a handsome young German army officer. He went down to West Street in New York and bought himself a secondhand suit of clothes for about four dollars and got a pair of heavy hob-nailed shoes, let his beard grow for a week, cut off his military mustache, and, with a filthy little cap on his head, he boarded the Merchants' Limited train from New York to Boston. And when I asked him myself in Charlestown jail a little later how it was that he had done that, he said, "Sir, I am an officer and a gentleman and I don't travel any other way."

We found out, a very little while after we began our work, that there was something going on entirely outside of the embassy and the consulates, something tremendously harmful to the peace of the United States; that there was some great organisation somewhere in America which was operating not entirely apart from, but directly with, the embassy men themselves. We soon discovered that this organisation was the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, which was nothing but an outpost of the German Foreign Office—which every German bank and insurance and steamship company, and every other such organisation in the United States, has been and always will be, in my opinion.

The Hamburg-American motto was "put none but Germans on guard," and they readily saw that that was carried out. It was very hard to try and figure some way when we saw it was necessary to get a man of ours to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's offices, so we sent one of our reporters to Lima, O. From there he wrote a letter to the vice-president and general manager of the Hamburg-American Company, saying that he was a poor but honest lad of German parentage, that he had heard from his brother who was a telegraph operator in Providence, who heard from a telegraph operator in our own building, that we were contemplating an attempt to get a man into the Hamburg-American offices in the guise of a janitor; that he felt it his duty to the Fatherland to write. He did not know if it was true. He hoped that something might come out of it.

Two weeks later a young man presented himself at the offices asking for the job as janitor. He was taken into the private executive offices of the vice-president and there put through the third degree by the chief of their secret service, one Paul Koenig, now serving time in Atlanta penitentiary. Finally, after several minutes of hustling and very loud talk, he confessed in fear and trembling that he was a Journal reporter and was ignominiously kicked out of the building; and that night the general manager of the Hamburg-American wrote a letter to the Ambassador telling of the wonderful victory over the Providence Journal I have that letter framed in my office now.

Two weeks later the young man in Lima, O., wrote again, saying that, having heard nothing, he presumed that nothing had come of it and that he was sorry to have given them any trouble at all and hoped they would forgive him, but suggested that he wanted to come East to make his way, and could they let him have a few weeks' work while he was looking around New York. They telegraphed for him to come. He was there five months and got along so well and was received with such friendliness and open arms that after four months and a half of that time he was enabled to be in the office alone, picking up some of his back work, at eleven o'clock, and opened the door for several secret service operatives.

It was there and then that the entire plot to blow up the Welland Canal was discovered, the plot which a little later put Mr. Koenig in jail.

I said just now that all of these foreign commercial houses of German extraction or birth were outposts for the German Foreign Office. The Siemens-Halske Company of Germany as most of us know, is the great electrical company of Europe. They have their agencies in every great city in the world, all through North and South America, the Philippines and everywhere else.

One day we discovered, through one of the consulate-general offices, the existence of a blue print map of the Philippine Islands, accompained by a letter from the Siemens-Halske Company to their own agents in the city of Manila, the letter making this statement: "We send you herewith a blue print map of the Philippine Islands with the names and numbers for fifty-four locations for wireless installations marked. This map must be carefully guarded. It comes direct from the Foreign Office."

These people were instructed to bid so low on wireless construction, under our Government work, that nobody else could possibly get the bid, and, after securing the bid, to notify our Government or people that they could only do the work if their superior radio knowledge was consulted as to the location of the stations.

The order was given to this concern, Siemens-Halske Company, and through them to their agents, that these stations must be located as marked on this map, so that when Germany comes into possession of the Philippines they will be exactly where they are wanted. That is just a sample of the ambitions of our blubber-headed friends.

Our man in the Austriain Consul General's offices in San Francisco reported to us one day a freak of nature. He said that on two occasions, to his personal knowledge, the Austrian Consul General in that city had positively refused to obey the instructions of his Government, through Ambassador Dumba, who ordered him, first, to blow up the navy yard at Puget Sound and secondly, take charge of the organisation of a squad of men who would place bombs on ships sailing to Vladivostok from San Francisco. We felt that a man of this type was worth looking up. It resulted in personal visits with the gentleman called Dr. Joseph Garachoc, who was the Austrian Consul General in San Francisco and who had been in the consul service in Rome, in Berlin itself and in many other cities of Europe. He came on to Washington at our solicitation, and there, at our solicitation, resigned from the

(Continued on Page 13)

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WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
WELL-IT'S FINE BUT I THINK HIS FACE IS A LITTLE TOO RED!
WHOSE FACE? WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?
YOUR UNCLE-
THAT'S NOT MY UNCLE - IT'S THE SUNSET-
?
GEO MCMANUS
3-1

Germany Not Far From Collapse

(Continued from Page 10)

Allies, will permit of their return to Germany en bloc. They are all, including ourselves—and rightfully—preparing to take over to themselves the foreign trade from which a thoroughly defeated Germany has been dismissed in such deep and indelible disgrace.

It would be an unmerited discredit to the intelligence of the German Government and the shrewd "German merchant and trader and drummer" to suppose that they are ignorant of the truth of all this. They may build as many merchant ships as they please more than enough, if they can, to replace those they have lost; but they cannot resume any considerable proportion of their foreign trade until their enemies get ready to let them, and then they will surely find that the best of it has passed into the hands of their enemies.

Their men who are wise in such matters know this full well; hence their recklessness of despair, their blind and rash fury of effort to force a peace of compromise, a trade for value received, under cover of the pretense that they are generously waiving, in part at least, their right to annexations and indemnities.

The same thing is true, though not to the same extent, as to the deeply laid plans for a Middle-Europe Empire under control from Berlin. This is a plan even more dear to the Teutonic imagination and lust for world-power than the unlimited control of Belgium, Holland, and Northern France. It is a scheme, for the consummation of which the party now in power in Germany might even be willing to surrender in part the claim to a strict rule over Alsace-Lorraine. With them it is the coal and iron and potash in these provinces which they chiefly covet. If they can continue in fact to control these material resources, they might be disposed to offer a certain amount of specious autonomy to their Government. But to dominate Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and the Turkish Empire, and to be virtual rulers of all the territory and all the resources lying between Antwerp and Bagdad, and even on to the Persian Gulf—what a dream of magnificence, which might easily issue in due time in the reality of a world empire, is that for the diseased mind of the arrogant and ruffianly Kaiser and the powers still dominant in the Berlin Government!

Here again, however, there are plain signs of desperation, both subjective and objective, in the present condition of the Government and people of Germany. One end of this magnificent empire is rapidly passing out of Teutonic control. Had it not been for the defection of Russia, its whole eastern half would probably by this time have been severed from Teutonic control. As it is, the British have Bagdad and more than a hundred miles beyond in a sure grasp; Jerusalem and the surrounding territory have been captured; the fear of any invasion of Egypt has been dissipated: Arabia is in revolt, and—most significant of all—more than half of the Turkish Army has succumbed to disease, desertion, and defeat in battle.

Doubtless the party still dominant in Berlin continues to hope that by compromise and shrewd trading they may save the large remnants of the Middle-Europe Empire for a rebuilding to its full size as dreamed of at the beginning of the war. But if they succeed in doing this, it will be only the inexcusable blunder, the plainly criminal weakness of the Allies which will permit of such an issue to the war. Hence the necessity of dismembering the Turkish Empire, reconstructing the Balkans, and wresting from the hands of Austria and Bulgaria the territories belonging to the peoples they have treated with such unparalleled atrocities. No wonder that the Germans are showing plain signs of a fear, fast approaching the point of desperation, that ultimately this will be done. Their hopes of a Middle-Europe Empire are making a quick passage toward despair. There can be no permanent peace in the world until this despair is rendered final and complete.

Just recently the track along which this mighty empire is moving eastward has been shunted in a different direction. And now it is to be through conquest and control of distracted and debauched Russia; and the church bells of Germany and Austria-Hungary are ringing paeans of victory over its success. More land to trade in and trade off; a new route toward both the Near and the Far East; more people to domineer over and plunder. But the very plan to take on themselves the ordering of Russia seems to me a sign of present desperation and the presage of a colossal blunder in the future. Germany is not growing stronger and more to be feared as it loads itself to lower depths with this intolerable burden.

But perhaps the most immediate and threatening form of Germany's rapidly increasing spirit of desperation concerns its obvious inferiority to its enemies in all manner of the supplies necessary to the successful conduct of war. In food, in finance, in munitions of every species, and in the numbers, morale, and quality of its fighting force, it is now distinctly inferior to the Entente Allies. And the gap between them is widening with every day of the continuance of the war.

Only with an unwarrantable hyperbole can we speak of either England starving Germany by the embargo of its fleet, or of Germany starving England by the use of its submarines. Small bodies of determined men may allow themselves to be actually starved rather than surrender; but nations, including millions of women and children, cannot be expected to rise to any such pitch of heroism. There is, however, such a degree of scarcity of good and nourishing food as will force a nation to endure any form of humiliation rather than endure longer the evils of hunger and malnutrition. The more this condition can be enforced among the laboring classes, and especially in the army, the greater will become the desperation of Germany as to its food supply. It is not a pleasant or inspiring task to force the women and children of an entire nation nearer and nearer the point of starvation; and would to God we did not have to take any part in it! But under the circumstances it is our duty to bring Germany to its complete defeat by the stern enforcement of this method. And when Germany is defeated, we will deny ourselves to any extent necessary to feed its starving millions.

It is less obvious, but an undoubted fact, that Germany is now much outclassed by her enemies in all the raw material, and in the finished product, under the general head, "muitions of war." To this result her great superiority at the beginning of the war has indirectly contributed not a little. The artillery, the airplane, the submarine, the destroyer of 1914 are today consigned to the scrap heap. But a larger proportion of this old-fashioned stuff is to be found among the war supplies of Germany and her allies than among the Entente Allies. The paucity of the latter's preparation four years ago has resulted in making their present preparation not only more abundant but more thoroughly up to date.

As respects the numbers, morale, and quality of their fighting force, Germany may well be, and practically is, in a condition of desperation. In this matter we need pay no attention to what those among them who know the facts say about themselves, but only to the facts themselves. Covered up and obscured as much as they may be by the Government, now dominated by the Pan German party, the depth of the bottom is measurable, if not distinctly visible, and the significant facts are obvious enough. We need, then, I repeat, pay no attention to the blasphemous claim of Kaiser William II., and of so many of the Lutheran and Catholic clergy, that his heathen god is their "unconditional ally"; or to the boastful mouthings of von Hindenburg about their "invincible army," or of von Tirpitz over the success of their cruel submarine warfare. Nor need we be otherwise than amused at the ravings of Count Reventlow, or the scorn of the Junker Count Westarp, who refers to the American Nation as "that shameless scamp on the other side of the water"; and to our President in terms like these: "Wilson, with his slimy impudence, is trying to seduce the Germans into disloyalty to their royal house." There is not going to be any "German victory" as the forerunner of a "German peace."

"Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?" It is because of their growing desperation.

It is probably not true that the condition of internal unrest and dissatisfaction with the Government has reached as yet anything like a condition equal to one of desperation. The majority of the Socialists are still about as thoroughly selfish, inhumane, and politically sheepish as they were at the beginning of the war. Still, there are some signs of penitence and of revolt among a minority; and a state of affairs in which the laborers have only a choice of abandoning their strike or of being shot is not a good prognostic of a German peace based upon a German victory.

But are not the Entente Allies on their western front threatened with a drive in overwhelming force, that shall break through their lines, capture Calais and Boulogne, and bring the proud Britishers to their knees suing for peace. Early in 1916 the German General Staff boasted to an American, in only a half confidential but wholly confident way, that on February 20 they would attack the French lines at Verdun and break through them, even at the cost of a half million men. They attacked on the 21st, spent their half million men, or more, but they did not pass. The allied line along the entire western front is today infinitely better able to defend itself than were the French in 1916 at Verdun. The counsel for such a drive is one of desperation. The proper return to this threat is the confident challenge: "Come on as speedily and in as large numbers as you will. We will give you the chance to spend another half million of your men or more of your depleted and discouraged military forces, but again, you will not pass."

Prediction as to the date of the war's ending is still, of course, a matter of great uncertainty, and he who ventures upon the role of prophet should do so with great modesty. But, if the Entente Allies stand firmly up to duty, there are abundant signs that Germany's condition of desperation, subjective and objective, is so great that a peace acceptable to the Allies, and dictated by them, may be reasonably hoped for by the close of 1918. Indeed, we believe that in the face of a stern resolve on the part of her enemies, Germany and the Teutonic combination will, within a twelve month, suffer a complete collapse.

But this faith is dependent upon faith of another sort; and this is the faith that we and our allies will be faithful to their trust, however much suffering and self-denial such fidelity may involve. Our more insidious and threatening enemies are not the Germans themselves. They are in a condition of blind and rash fury; they are beginning to recognise the fateful fact that the coveted advantages for the attainment of which they initiated the war are already lost.

Our more dreadful enemies are the following three: First—A Government divided against itself, refusing to cut red tape and commit itself to the men who know, and slow to part with servants who, however well meaning, have proved themselves incompetent for their exacting tasks. Second—The shortsighted selfishness of those of every class—farmers, miners, workmen in every form of industry, in manufacturing, and transportation, and employers of every sort—who are more interested in their own profits than in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close. But, thirdly and perhaps most of all, those faint hearted pacifists, whether they belong to the Bolshevist crowd or to other associations, or even to some religious denominations, who are advocating an unfinished work, just as it is approaching completion; or, above all, the bribed pro-German crowd, who are doing that country's dirty work no less effectually than they formerly did it by arson, bomb throwing and bomb placing, and by diplomatic intrigue against us in foreign countries.

For us, the lesson of Germany's desperate conditions, on the verge of collapse, is to stiffen our resolve, strengthen our hands, inspire our courage, and increase the urgency and the extent of our assault upon Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey; but, above all, to see to the suppression of the enemies in the midst of us, with a view to making more complete the victory, and more sure and lasting the peace that will follow only after a thorough defeat of our enemies on the other side of the water. Then may the nation be filled with the reasonable hope that this year of our Lord 1918 will see the end of this horrible war. For Germany is like a Bengal tiger, raging and tearing at the net only the more desperately as it feels the net more tightly drawn.

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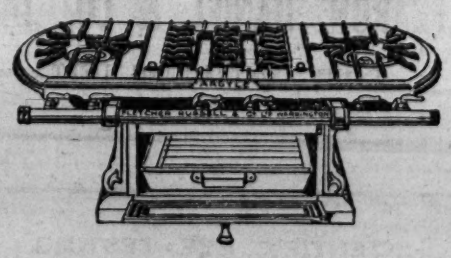

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MOSCOW IS BECOME A CITY OF DESPAIR

Despoiled Refugees Of Middle Classes Herd In Destitution As Anarchy Spreads

THINKING MEN LOSE HOPE

Says Bolshevism Must Run Its Course Till Bitter Experience Converts The Masses

By Harold Williams

Moscow, Feb. 13, (Delayed).—Moscow has become for many, a city of refuge. The Bolshevist regime is rather milder here and the menace of starvation is not so imminent. There is a little more space, a little more freedom. There is some shelter and comfort.

In the multitude here are many ruined landowners who have escaped from their plundered and pillaged estates. Here are officers in hundreds driven from the front by their soldiers. Here are former Government employes who have drifted hither from Petrograd in search of work, and a very miscellaneous throng of men and women who have found the results of slow labor of years crumble away in their hands, who have lost their occupations, who have now no use for their talents or their painfully acquired knowledge, and who cling here to the faint shadow of intellectual life that seems still to afford some outward justification of their hopeless existence. The bourgeois, well-to-do middle class has been hard hit by the Bolshevist rule, but the greatest sufferers are the intelligentsia, whom the crude Bolshevist classification ranks with the bourgeoisie as the enemies of the proletariat.

Ranks Of The Penniless

I walk down the street and listen to cries of the news vendors. I hear a strange accent, and, turning, see a young officer, without shoulder straps or any marks of distinction, shamefacedly offering for sale a cheap evening paper. There are scores of such officers now selling papers in the streets of Moscow.

The voice that again and again led a company to attack now, with a note of bitter defiance, cried the Russkia Viedomosti or the Epocha, vainly competing with the shrill calls of the agile and impudent newsboys. There are women, too, among the news vendors, girl students, office girls and teachers.

Some officers are employed in guarding houses against robbers, others unload trucks on the railway, and a few more fortunate others have found employment as cabmen. Others are crossing sweepers. Once prosperous writers and journalists are now almost penniless, owing to the stoppage of many newspapers and magazines and the almost complete cessation of the publishing business. Well-to-do families whose money is invested in now valueless securities or deposited in inaccessible bank accounts are selling their heirlooms to secure the wherewithal to support life.

One family, driven by peasants from its estate, is crowded together in one room in a state of semi-starvation, and was recently joined by the eldest son, an officer, who barely escaped with his life from the front.

All this suffering would be a minor evil if the prosperity of the working classes were secured, but the factories are gradually closing down, unemployment is steadily increasing, and the attempts of the Bolshevist Soviet and committees to prevent unemployment by the payment of huge subsidies in wages to the workmen who do not and can not work for want of raw material simply aggravate the financial crisis.

Those Who Have Money

There are people with money, of course—tradesmen who charge exorbitant prices for goods profiteers who get boots, cloth, and butter by all kinds of crooked devices and sell them at fabulous prices, and the highwaymen who take their nightly toll in the dark lanes of Moscow.

The bagmen are the specific product of this troubled time. They are soldiers or men in soldiers' uniforms who travel about on railways free of charge, buy flour where it is cheap and sell it in cities at a profit of 500 rubles a sack in cool defiance of the regulations of the corn and flour monopoly. I know of a case where a man who began as bagman carrying three sacks at a time later developed into a truckman, that is, a man who brings in a whole truckload of flour, and last week he offered to bring in a whole trainload, his immense profits having put him in a position to evade inconvenient regulations. Never have bribery and corruption attained such colossal dimensions as now, and there are all kinds of fantastic ways of making money.

In one Government not far from Moscow some enterprising business men have formed a company for the recovery of goods plundered by peasants from their estates. They secured from the Revolutionary Committee a paper authorising them to confiscate from the peasants goods constituting national wealth. They hired eleven soldiers at 50 rubles a day, and these soldiers, armed with the committee's authorisation, go from village to village, flog peasants, and extort from them the plundered goods, which are ultimately restored to their original owners, with a deduction of 10 per cent commission. This business is highly profitable.

Is There Security Anywhere?

Moscow is a city of refuge, but for how long? Even here life is continually haunted by vague and monstrous fears. Is there any security or hope anywhere in Russia? Whither shall I flee from the wrath and the terror? is the cry of the helpless and distracted.

This anarchy is perhaps less destructive of human life, but to the spirit it is far more crushing, more paralysing than war, for war has its rhythm, its calculable orders, its conditions and laws, but this anarchy is war that has broken all bounds and gone mad. It is the brutal essence of war which has escaped control, has thrown off all draperies of political theory, and flaunts its nakedness mockingly in unashamed fratricide, in senseless suicide.

Refuge? There is none. The process of destruction must work itself out. This strange anarchy is sweeping from end to end of Russia, overthrowing all temporary barriers, all halting opportunist attempts at reconstruction, wrecking theories, traditions and habits, and creating a wilderness.

Ukraine is a broken reed. The Siberian Government was overthrown as soon as it was formed. Turkestan is a prey to formless anarchy. The Tartar Government in Crimea is maintaining a desperate struggle against the Bolshevist sailors and Red Guards. The contending forces in Bessarabia are swallowed up by the Rumanian invasion, which now threatens Odessa. The Don territory is threatened from north, south and west. Though Alexieff's army is rapidly growing and is well disciplined and effectively repels the attacks of many times more numerous irregular Bolshevist troops, its position is endangered by the spread of Bolshevist infection among the Cossacks.

It is true that while Bolshevism is spreading in the south, the reaction against it is growing in the northern centers, but for the present it is impossible to fix any term to Bolshevist rule. It is impossible to forecast what power will replace it. The course of events must necessarily lead to the restoration of a strong Government, but how and in what form no one can say. Apart from the Don no active organised center of opposition is visible, and for the present, at any rate, Alexieff's organisation has all it can do to hold its own, to preserve the nucleus of a force of order which may be used when the Bolshevist illusions and the prejudices of the Russian intelligentsia, their sentimental faith in the extreme western theories, their impractical cosmopolitanism, their contempt for hard, elemental realities must be put to the final crushing test. Already there is a revulsion of feeling and thought among the intelligentsia, but the conversion must be more radical. The intelligentsia must become intelligently and ardently patriotic, and above all, the crude interpretation of their ideas in popular emotion must work itself out to a logical and practical self-destruction.

"I find that most thinking men in Moscow have thrown aside all illusions and are indisposed even to attempt palliative measures. They say the masses must learn through bitter experience what Bolshevist Socialism means. They must drink the cup to the dregs.

I find these men facing the future with cold determination, building in thought a new Russia that is to come when the storm is past, making plans and calculations for economic reconstruction, weighing the possibilities of the German danger, deeply concerned about the international position of Russia. New emotions and new ideas that will determine the Russia of tomorrow are developing amid the whirl and tumult of the wreckage of old Russia.

Father And Daughter Run This Brooklyn Trolley

When many of the male help of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., were called into the service of Uncle Sam, the company installed "conductorettes." George Roth, for many years a motorman, was lucky enough to draw his daughter Ruth for the rear platform of his car. The pair do excellent team work for the company, as there is little if any dissension between this crew. Miss Ruth is the boss of the car, and no doubt gets her way.

BELGIAN SCHOOLS CLOSED

Only Those Teaching German Are Permitted In Flanders

Washington, February 11.—Word reached Washington today that all schools in Flanders, except German schools, have been closed since November 30, by order of the German Administrator of Supplies in occupied Belgium, The University of Ghent and the German schools of Ghent and Alost have been allowed to remain open. The German excuse for this action was a shortage of coal. The schools were forbidden to procure coal for themselves or to use what they had on hand, but were ordered to turn it over for commercial use.

The Belgian Legation today made public extracts from a letter from an inhabitant of Flanders picturing conditions of existence in that region. The letter read in part:

"How do we live? You cannot form any idea of it. In whatever direction we turn we run against German pride which, provocative and scornful, eyes us from head to foot. It is painful. We cannot endure it. For a hasty word, a disdainful murmur, there are fines upon fines, at a time when money is so needed to buy indispensable things.

"For all that, what is indispensable is still very difficult to obtain. We have too much to die, too little to live. We are becoming skeletons, but hope, will, and our good right—which in spite of everything will conquer some day—sustain us. For the rest, we let the days go by, as God gives them to us.

"No discouragement, moreover—calmness, and it becomes a matter of endurance. Now we have an opportunity to prove how admirable our people are. Our hearts break in contemplating all the misery we see about us, but we are proud, nevertheless, to prove that we can endure it all, without hesitating or wavering.

"The lower classes are well supported. The middle class is the most to be pitied, for its standard of honor is very high.

"Germany is becoming more and more covetous. She plucks us and strangles us in every way. After the war Belgium will be only the shadow of what she was before hostilities."

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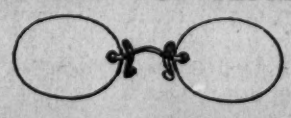

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Germany's Crimes In America

(Continued from Page 10)

service and told his story over a period of several weeks through the columns of the Providence Journal and the New York Times; and that story was responsible for the elimination of fifty per cent of the Austrian propagandists in consul offices in the United States. He is today in New York and he holds an official position with the Standard Oil Company, and he is better off and feels better than he ever did before in his life.

We also discovered in San Francisco that, after Dr. Garachoc had declined to undertake any of this work, one Dr. Franz Bopp, the German Consul General in San Francisco, had very willingly taken it on. Dr. Bopp went further than his instructions. Not only did he attempt to blow up the navy yard but he sent several tons of dynamite to Canada to blow up Canadian Pacific Railroad tunnels and also to establish an armed force which was to go across the line at some subsequent date, a force of some eight or ten thousand reservists, and capture Victoria, Vancouver and other cities in British Columbia, when the word was given.

We made that statement, and the next day Ambassador Bernstorff sprang to the rescue, saying that Consul General Bopp was one of the most honorable men in the German diplomatic service and that the Providence Journal was a creature of Great Britain, bought with British gold.

Consul General Bopp is now serving two years' imprisonment and has been made to pay a fine of $10,000, having been found guilty of every charge we brought against him at that time.

On December 21, Captain von Papen, whose work we had exposed numberless times—I will not weary you with the thousand and one exposures we made—was ordered to leave this country with his companion in arms, Captain Boy-Ed.

During the first year of our work nobody believed a word we were talking about. Our own men, knowing exactly where this stuff was coming from, were very greatly disheartened. If I deserved any credit at all personally, it was because I did try to keep the spirits of my men up to where they ought to have been, and I told them that in the long run decency and truth must prevail. During the first year we were in nothing less than what might be termed hell. In our own city, our paper, published there for three generations at least, and one of the oldest and best known newspapers in the United States, was not believed in its own community. Things went rather hard with us. Our real vindication came not with the closing up of Sayville but with the statements made by several of the gentlemen who evidently knew what had caused them to go from this country.

On the day that Mr. von Papen left he gave to the Associated Press a most dramatic declaration about what he thought of the Providence Journal. And when Captain Boy-Ed left a week later he came out with an even stronger declaration, to the extent of a column, which went all over the United States, in which he said some things about the Providence Journal; and in order to make it one, two, three and out, believing that the man would have had sense to have taken the cue from the other two and said nothing, our man in the German Embassy so prevailed on the German Ambassador that he ought to say something that when he left he came out also with a declaration against the Providence Journal.

Our man in the German Embassy was several times in danger of losing his job. The Ambassador of course knew that the leaks must be coming from the embassy itself. Two men were discharged by the Ambassador, two of his own secretaries, both of them entirely innocent. One of them has been on our payroll ever since he was discharged. The other is back in Germany. But things were getting to a point where murders were being committed much more frequently, plants were being blown up much more often. It was vitally necessary for us to protect our man in the embassy. We did it by practicing what has now generally come to be known as a system of camouflage.

Our man associated with the German Consul in the city of Boston, Oswald Kuhnhart, told us of a meeting which was about to come off a few days later in the German Club in New York, to be attended by Ambassador Von Bernstorff, Captain Boy-Ed and a number of other prominent German-Americans, in regard to the interned German and Austrians liners. This was, of course, we knew, an important matter.

In order to make it doubly sure that our man in the embassy would not be discovered, two days before this meeting was to take place he was taken suddenly ill at the embassy and said that he had seen at one of the large hotels an old friend, a doctor, and would like to have him called in if he could be reached. The doctor was conveniently waiting for the call, and he came up there at once and said that it was a bad case of appendicitis and ordered the man off to a Baltimore hospital, and that night he notified the embassy by telephone that he had been operated on and, while very weak, he was undoubtedly coming out of it all right.

Next night came the conference, attended by our man from the Boston Consulate office. At that conference Captain Boy Ed produced a paper containing a list of all the interned German ships in Portugal, in the harbor of Lisbon, which, on the day that Portugal declared war against Germany, had all the machinery destroyed. This list contained the name of every vessel, her tonnage, exactly what had been done to the machinery of each ship in detail. These captains of the German interned liners were given copies of this list and were told the day we broke off relations they must use their own judgment as to how much or how little of this should be done, providing they destroyed the machinery of their ships.

The next day we printed the entire story, with the entire list; and with our man very ill in a Baltimore hospital, the embassy was kind enough to send him flowers on two occasions. Nearly three weeks later he crept back into the embassy, a little weak, but very well. I suppose that is the first palpable result of the first painless operation for appendicitis ever known in the world; but from that day on to the day that von Bernstorff left the country they never had any more suspicion of this man, knowing positively that he could not have been connected with this particular leak.

It was our custom every Saturday afternoon, and sometimes Sunday morning, to gather from the embassy large bundles of unopened documents and, taking them to a Washington hotel, using two bathrooms for dark rooms, photographing as much of that material as we could in the time allotted to us, returning the stuff to the desks before the arrival of the mail clerks on Monday morning. In this manner we were able to secure an immense lot of data, including the entire story of the Hindoo revolutionary plot, which only a few weeks later was the direct means of causing the arrest of fifteen men in San Francisco and three or four in New York City for crimes in connection with the revolution in India. Among this list was a letter from the German Consul in Manila giving the cost of several thousand rifles which he had purchased and which he was about to ship to various ports in India.

One of these letters was a most interesting one, which gave a very vivid declaration as to the progress of the Indian revolution from one George L. Hervey, a renegade scoundrel from the British army, where he had been a sergeant-major—the aforesaid George L. Hervey, as we found out to our satisfaction later, having become a traitor upon orders from the British secret service.

Not so very long before Captain Von Papen left this country, a young woman, one of our representatives, who was acting as stenographer in the Austrian Consul General's office in New York City, reported to us that they were preparing a big packing case full of incriminating documents, including a lot of receipts for explosives—and thousands of things of that kind that had accumulated in this country for about a year. These were being sent under cover from the Austrian-Hungarian office to be finally delivered in Berlin. On the day that the packing case was to be closed up this young woman was sitting on the case eating her luncheon. Captain von Papen, whose tenderness of heart with regard to the fair sex is a characteristic of most of our foreign diplomats in this country, sat on the box with her and asked if he might share her luncheon, and she said "Yes." After they had been doing that for a few minutes, he began to talk passionately of love, and she, in a dreamy way, took a large red pencil and drew two big hearts on the back of this packing case; and he, in a similarly sentimental fashion, put the arrow through the hearts himself. We were not at war at that time. We had not even broken off relations with either Austria or Germany. All we could do—which we did do—was to notify the British authorities that the Oscar II was sailing with this package on board and that it had been prominently marked in this way. When the ship arrived at Falmouth they were able to get this package from among several hundred others, and it was turned over to Ambassador Page, our Ambassador in London, and sent back to our State Department, where it now reposes.

On February 5 of last year we notified the Government that within the preceding week the machinery of four large liners at Hoboken had been totally or partially destroyed. We even sent to the Government some of the sand which was part of the batch, the very batch that had been used to destroy the engine of the Vaterland, being poured into the machinery and giving the engines eight or ten turns. We printed this story some three days afterward, and it was promptly denied.

Collector Dudley Field Malone of the port of New York said the statement was ridiculous, that no such thing had happened. We sent to Malone at once and asked him how he knew. He said, "Well, our laws, as far as I can figure them, will not allow me to go below decks at this time to search;" and we asking if he expected to find this damage to the machinery in the smoke stacks.

The next day we compelled a government search, and they discovered the wreckage, exactly as stated, to every bit of this machinery.

We were able to ascertain these conditions with the aid of forty young women students of a certain college in this country who patrolled those docks for a week, day and night, without either the knowledge of the German secret service or of our own two hundred officers of Collector Malone's utility squad, all of whom were on those docks at the time. These university students are not American students—that is, were not born American students—they were all Bohemians.

I want to say that an acknowledgment is due, as far as our work is concerned, to the splendid help that we have received for three years from over a million Slavic people in this country. There is not a city or town, gentlemen, in the United States, where we have not been asked to call on, and have called on many times, these people for any kind of service, without a dollar of pay for expenses or anything else, but they have cheerfully responded. Over two years ago we practically had on the staff several hundred thousand Bohemians and southern Slavs in the United States. Over three hundred of them were in the city of Chicago alone. And some of the most efficient work that we have had done has been done right here in Chicago by Bohemian citizens of this country and of this city.

Two years ago we notified the Government, through the President and Secretary of State, that the Swedish Minister, Mr. Eckstrom, in Washington, was every day sending Von Bernstorff's messages by code to Stockholm, to be transferred from Stockholm to Berlin. Well, they did not think it was so. Six months after that, a year and a half ago, we repeated our declarations, and we gave several copies of the messages. It was felt to be so, but conditions were such that they did not want to say anything about it. A little while ago, when Count Luxbourg, in the Argentine, revealed what he was doing, the situation, of course, came back home, and things were done then which should have been done a year and a half before.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The Rev. and Mrs. David C. Graham, and Miss Pearl Page, of Suifu, and Miss Roeder of Yachow, Szechuen, are visiting friends on the campus for a few days on their way to the U. S.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Huntley and their two children leave on Wednesday, for a trip to Kinhwa, where Dr. Huntley is to hold an exhibit and deliver a series of lectures on health and sanitation. The trip will take about two weeks.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Kulp and family left on Friday for Shaohsing, Chekiang, to attend the meeting of the East China Native Association of the Northern Baptist Mission. President White, Vice-President Tong, and Mr. Kying Teh-ren, a delegate from the College church, left yesterday to attend the same meeting.

* * *

Our alumni presented the cadet corps of the college with $120, with which to purchase instruments for a fife and bugle corps. A base drum, four tenor drums, four bugles and twelve fifes have been bought and plans are under way for the development of a cadet band.

Hangchow Christian College Notes

Hangchow, April 4.—The college faculty was strengthened this week by the arrival of Mr. W. Bruce Kirkpatrick, of Los Angeles, California, who will teach in the English Department. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a brother of Professor Paul H. Kirkpatrick who has been head of the physics department at the college for the past two years. He comes from Occidental College, where he took an active part in its athletics and student life.

* * *

Professor W. R. Wheeler returned to the college this week, having arrived on the Empress of Asia with Mr. Kirkpatrick. During his stay of a month in America, $8,000 gold was subscribed to the college for improvement of the water supply, faculty residence and campus needs.

* * *

The college choir took part in the Easter Song Festival held in the city on Easter Sunday. The Festival was in the charge of Dr. Robert F. Fitch; all the Christian schools of the city participated in it and their performance was most capable and enjoyable.

* * *

Mr. Miner S. Lowe spoke to the student body on Thursday, of the meaning and importance of the National Arbor Day. Mr. Lowe has superintended the resodding of the campus and the planting of trees this Spring, which have added much to the appearance of the grounds.

TREES FOR SALE

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MATINEE — TODAY — 3 P.M. — "THE STREETS OF ILLUSION."

Better Outlook For American Shipping

Government's Firmer Attitude Toward Labor And Co-ordination Of Supplies Tends To Unravel Tangle In Program For Beating The U-Boats

New York, March 3.—The War Department is developing a staff of psychologists to determine what sort of work a soldier is best fitted for; to learn, as an example of one of many things, what his capacity for bravery would be in a situation full of danger—how much of a shock he could stand. It would be a useful thing if the Government could thus learn about the temperaments of all the hundred and odd millions of Americans and so determine how much of a shock the public can stand and how much we need to be frightened and how much we need to be cheered up in order to get the maximum of effort and support out of the entire population for war purposes. Entirely aside from the rational matter-of-course policy of suppressing military information that would aid the enemy, there is a confusing difference of opinion in Washington as to whether the cheerful or the depressing thing should be said publicly.

The country must not be optimistic about wheat, because then the people will waste. The country must not be pessimistic about wheat, because the country will get overdiscouraged in anticipation of famine. We must not be sanguine about the building of ships, because, if we are, labor will be rise to the emergency. We must not express our hopelessness concerning ships, because that will discourage our allies, who are depending on us for supplies. And so on.

Therefore, as there seems to be no agreement in high places as to the comparative merits of trying to spread foolish hopes or foolish fears, and as the public seems to be immune to both, and as the enemy knows in a general way what we are doing and what we are failing to do, why not tell, in a general way, the truth about shipbuilding?

This is a good time to do that. The shipping situation is getting better. It has passed the worst stage of delays and blunders and disloyalty in the preliminaries. It is now actually going forward.

There have been so many things dragging the tonnage plan backward that it is difficult to pick out the elimination of any one and to say that this marks the turning point from very bad to a little better. But no single thing sticks out more prominently as a factor in the situation than the sharp letter of President Wilson, refusing to see Hutcheson, the labor leader, who was holding up the carpentering end of the industry. That first refusal of the Government to yield to an unreasonable labor demand, after a long series of yieldings, was the thing needed to straighten out the labor end of the difficulties. Before the writing of that landmark letter the Government itself had been upsetting the plans of the Shipping Board by continuous coddling of the small profiteering element of labor.

A similar attitude on the part of the Administration last Fall, it is now admitted, would have saved two full months of strike delays in the shipyards and in the lumber camps on the Pacific Coast. But the notion of a certain type of labor leader that he had the country on the hip, and could get anything he demanded, is not the only obstacle to shipbuilding that has been eliminated. To name another obvious one, there is the bad weather of the Winter, which, because of its effect on rail transportation, has materially delayed the work of ship-plate plants, unable to get coal and metal. For the last two months the ship-plate plants of the country have been going at only 50 per cent of their capacity. Some have been shut down altogether; some have been doing only about 30 per cent of capacity, but the average for all of them has been 50 per cent. Of course, this has meant stoppage of industry in the shipyards. One yard was shut down because of it.

Now, thanks to the ending of extreme cold and the long series of snow and blizzard blockades and to the working out of a system of co-ordination between the Railroad Administration and the Shipping Board, these plants are beginning to get their supplies. These supplies will soon be converted into the plates for which the steel ship yards have been clamoring all Winter. Furthermore, three new plate plants are in process of construction and will begin to deliver by the time the capacity of the yards demands more plates than can be turned out by the concerns already existing. The ship-plate situation has so much improved that the Government has arranged to lift the embargo on the export of plates to Japan, if Japan will trade finished ships for them on a basis of so many tons of plates for so much tonnage already afloat and ready for the carrying of business. This arrangement will hold well into the year until such time as the American yards are in shape to turn out more tonnage in the aggregate than we can get by the trading agreement with Japan. In the meantime several hundred thousand tons of actual shipping is expected from the other side of the Pacific before Summer.

There also has been delay in getting material to the yards where the wooden ships are under construction, partly because of the Winter demoralization of the railroads and partly because of the complete failure of Southern lumbermen to keep their promise to provide big timber in sufficient quantity. There was a delay of four months before it was definitely ascertained that the timber required would not be forthcoming from the South. When the orders were transferred to the Pacific Coast. Because of this delay in material, many of the ways in the wooden ship yards have been idle. The greater part of a capacity for more than 500 wooden ships a year has been temporarily going to waste. But that difficulty is ended.

During all these months of bad weather and breakdown of transportation, and exploitation, not of labor but by labor, there also has been progress in various direction concerning which the country as a whole has been kept in ignorance. The labor situation itself has improved wonderfully in spite of its bad showing in spots. The number of laborers now actually employed in the shipyards of the United States has practically doubled in the last three months. It is now something above 200,000. This, of course, is not half of the labor needed to carry out the most modest of the various building programs considered and promised by different members of the Government, ranging all the way from the 6,000,000 tons called for by the President down to the 3,000,000 tons which less sanguine members of the Administration are expecting. Of the 200,000 or more now enrolled about half are skilled laborers. The Shipping Board wants 300,000 more and wants all of them skilled. The country cannot produce that many offhand, but the Shipping Board is training skilled shipyard workers as systematically as the War Department is training officers to instruct the soldiers.

There is a school for riveters at Newport News. The men chosen for instruction there are the best available men from other industries that call for us much skill as is required in ship construction. Several hundred men have already finished the course at this school and are now scattered through the country, instructing other laborers in the yards. By this method it is expected to create a trained ship construction personnel of more than 100,000 men who have previously been experts in building and bridge construction and other industries. This number should be added to the 100,000 skilled shipwrights already in the yards and to the others of the country who have not yet been brought in.

It is now the desire of the Government that employers in other lines of industry release as many of their employes as they can possibly spare to go to the shipyards. This request is made not only to the makers of so-called nonessential or nonwar products, but to a certain extent to the manufacturers of munitions, on the ground that the heaping up of shells and guns on the docks will serve no purpose whatever if there are not enough ships to take them away. Already the War Department has released several thousand men from the army to go into the yards.

There has been still another acute labor difficulty for which employers have been responsible because of their throat-cutting policy of overbidding to get labor away from one another. This practice of the employers, as much as the influence of a few unprincipled labor leaders, has been the cause of delay and exorbitant wage demands. Working forces of entire yards have been demoralised by the proprietors of other yards in their scramble for labor. But the Government is getting it under control and a policy of fixing a standard shipyard wage, as the Government wage, has been adopted as one means to remedy this defect and to put an end to strikes.

In some of the yards of the country work has already been put on a basis of twenty hours a day, with two shifts of men working ten hours each on an eight-hour wage basis. That is, each shift is working eight hours plus two hours, with time and a half pay for the overtime. The complete labor program calls for three shifts eventually, with every yard going full blast twenty-four hours a day and six days a week.

At the same time, men are being trained as officers and seamen to man the ships when they are ready. This is being done at the expenditure of $250,000 a month in the training school for sailors at Boston. Four thousand officers have been graduated already and have their navigation licenses. The training program calls for an output of 6,000 sailors a month. The weak point in the method of manning food and munitions ships is that a large percentage of the crew may be, and generally is, foreign. The same precautions against treachery on these vessels should be taken that now prevail on navy ships.

So much for the matter of labor and material. The country is emerging from a hard Winter in much better shape than it began it, so far as shipbuilding is concerned. It has twice as much labor as it had last Fall, and it now has a definite plan (that is actually working) for getting more labor, for training it, and for controlling it. Such a plan was lacking last Fall. Furthermore, the Government is working out the plan for housing this labor by various means—building livable clubhouses for single men and family houses for married men, lending Government aid to local transportation companies to enable them to carry workers back and forth between existing communities where there are new shipyards with housing facilities near by.

All told, something over 125 shipyards in the country now have a capacity for building about 800 ships at the same time, a big majority of them of steel. Many of these yards are completed. Many are so near completion that they are already counting materially in the aggregate of shipbuilding. A few are only in the early stages of construction. It is in the yards already finished or under way that the Administration hopes to complete the 6,000,000 of new shipping in 1918. They will all be ready in a few months. There will be ample material for them to work with. The big question that remains unanswered is whether the 200,000 more needed laborers will be on hand to do the work when the Shipping Board is ready for them. That depends in part on labor itself and in part on employers of labor.

There are many advocates of conscription, both in Congress and out of it, who declare that shipbuilding is as much war work as fighting, and that the only safe and dependable way to get the builders is to draft men as the country has drafted its soldiers. But the situation will have to be much more desperate than it is now before President Wilson will consent to conscription of any form of labor. It is admitted on all sides in Washington that there is much less need for it since he refused to see Hutcheson.

As to present needs and to American ships actually in commission to meet those needs the country has afloat 2,600,000 tons, including the 800,000 tons of enemy vessels seized in American ports after war was declared. Allowing that it requires four tons of shipping a year for each soldier, (that is the most generally accepted figure), this shipping will enable us to keep a force of 600,000 men in France. But there is nothing left over for the supplying of France with food and munitions. As we have got to help France and as it is planned to have many more than 600,000 men in France before the end of the present year, there is need for all that the Shipping Board hopes to do and for far more than the conservatives think it can do.

But there are improvements in the situation other than those brought about in the American shipyards. The docking facilities at French ports for American vessels have been greatly enlarged, and more work of that sort is now under way. This will mean the saving of much time on every round voyage of each ship—which is one way of adding to available tonnage so far as its usefulness is concerned. Also, the safety of ships has been greatly increased since the American Navy adopted the convoy system. Apparently, the only mistake to mar the remarkably fine record of the navy in this war was in its failure to convoy cargo ships through the danger zone from the very beginning of the war. For several months it was opposed by the naval experts on the ground that the presence of a convoy simply added to the number of targets that the submarine might sink, without adding anything to the safety of the cargo ship. The reversal of that policy was one of the factors in preventing Germany from making a success of her submarine warfare.

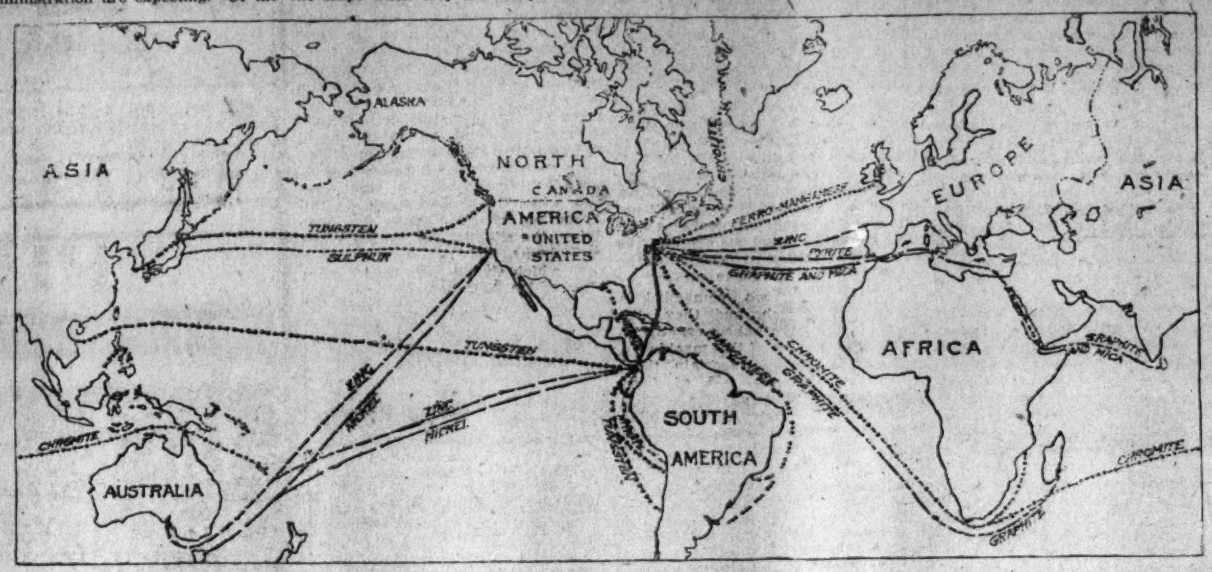
Another phase of the situation, not generally known, means that the submarine cannot put the United States and her allies out of business, even if the American shipbuilding plan does not go through at 100 per cent of perfection this year. England is not engaged in traffic that is not essentially war traffic.

Furthermore, the United States could save for war carriage of men, food, and munitions the ships she is now using to import every year 2,000,000 tons of minerals that might be mined in this country. The accompanying map shows the sea routes over which ships are bringing these materials to us. In a recent report Secretary Lane of the Interior said:

"At the present time every ship that can be spared is badly needed to extend our military operations in France. The minerals, which we can supply and which are imported, come from many distant sources, involving long voyages and delays in loading. These minerals represent an import of about 2,000,000 long tons per year, three-fourths of which can be eliminated in case of extreme necessity. Every additional day spent in the submarine zone is not only dangerous but unnecessary. In addition to the sacrifice of ships, the importation of bulky minerals congests our ports and exhausts our credit in the purchase of supplies abroad.

"The importation of these minerals involves not only the diversion of ship tonnage from military service, but also requires that this country furnish fuel, equipment, and supplies to the foreign mines producing these minerals and also the transportation to those countries of other products which they demand in return for their minerals.

"American mines can produce all of these minerals. I have asked Congress to make a special appropriation so that a large force of metallurgists can be set to work immediately on the necessary changes in practice to use lower grade manganese ores. Field parties of engineers and geologists must take samples for quick concentration tests to improve the quality of the domestic materials. Many new mines must be developed at once, and if these mines are to survive after the war and become permanent industries they must be able to operate efficiency and take advantage of the most improved methods."



Map Showing Rontes of Ships Bringing to America Materials Which Can Be Produced in America if it Becomes Necessary to Take the Ships for War Purposes.

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BRITISH LABOR WANTS HAND IN MAKING PEACE

Party On Solid 'Win The War' Basis In Hope Of Gaining Advantages

ADDS WOMEN'S SECTION

Nottingham Conference Reveals Change From Riotous To Serious Discussion

London, Feb. 17.—Within a few yards of the Market Place, where the "Nottingham Lamb" often did riotous hurt to property and person in the day when the hustings were put up for a general election and within 200 yards of the celebrated castle, or rather mansion of the Duke of Newcastle, which was burned to the ground by the citizens as a remonstrance for the Duke voting against the reform act, the Labor Parliament recently held a noteworthy conference.

Visitors to the conference were impressed by the new spirit of toleration exhibited in the discussions. Unlike many other conferences of labor held during the present war, in which warring elements crossfired questions relating to all the views relative to the war and in which the chairman had a most difficult task to keep order, this conference was as serious as a church festival.

The delegates, who numbered nearly 1,500, were sure of their ground and tolerant to an amazing extent. They suffered the speeches of the few fools silently if not gladly. Many questions that before the war would have caused fierce debate were dealt with in perfect order. Both the movers and their opponents were listened to without interruption and then the proposal was either passed or defeated by the verdict of the ayes or noes.

Hoping For A Voice In Peace

The question of winning the war still holds a strong place, but the standpoint of the defence of Belgium and its restoration is not the entire reason for which the labor movement today supports the allied Governments. The reason why the movement as a whole is viewing the contest so calmly and is maintaining its purpose to win is to have a hand in the settlement of the peace terms which will prevent the possibility of future wars, and at the same time open up the possibilities of reconstruction of society on democratic lines in the immediate future following the war.

Labor has grasped the possibilities of concerted action by the democracies of the world, and as far as the British section is concerned, it was evident at the conference that labor intended to devote its whole strength to the reformation of all adverse conditions under which the working classes have been living in the past.

Upon this ideal, of making over society as one result of the war, the movement will concentrate and the younger men and women of the party are looking forward with the enthusiasm of youth and inclined to attempt to expedite the changes that will come, but the local officials of the movement are holding a firm hand over their members and striving with the assistance of the leaders to guide the movement of real construction on statesmanlike lines.

Supports Wilson's Aims

The attitude toward peace was clearly defined both in the speech of the chairman, W. F. Purdy, and a resolution that was passed without opposition. In his address the chairman, after dealing with the necessity of the Labor party doing all in its power to prevent the Russian representatives from making a separate peace with the Central Powers, declared that "if the Central Empires were not ready to negotiate on the lines and laid down by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson then we must fight on."

"No other course would be possible if we value our honor as a nation and our pledged word in Belgium, Servia and France," he added. "We must have a clean peace, and if we can only obtain a clean peace by fighting, then we must go on fighting to the end."

The peace resolution moved by Arthur Henderson on behalf of the committee follows:

That this conference, representing the organisations affiliated to the Labor party:

"(a) Welcomes the statement as to war aims made by the British Prime Minister and President Wilson in as far as they are in harmony with the war aims of the British labor movement and make for an honorable and democratic peace.

"(b) Presses the allied Governments to formulate and publish at the earliest possible moment a joint statement of their war aims in harmony with the above.

"(c) Approves the arrangements made for the holding of a further conference in London on February 20 of the Labor and Socialist parties of the allied nations on the basis of the war aims of British labor with a view of arriving at a general agreement among such parties.

For Declarations Of War Aims

"(d) Calls upon the working class organisations of the Central Powers to declare their war aims and to influence their Government to make a statement on their war aims, in order that the world may see how far the declarations of all the Powers provide a basis for a negotiated and lasting peace.

"(e) Assuming that a general agreement can be arrived at by the Labor and Socialist parties of the Allies, directs that their several governments should then be urged to allow facilities for attending an international conference in some neutral State (Switzerland preferably), at which organised working class opinion of all the countries may be represented, in order that nothing may be left undone to bring into harmony the desires of the working classes of all the belligerents."

The business of dealing with the details of the new constitution of the party only reached the second clause on membership. This clause in effect would transform the Labor party from a federation of trade unions, Socialist societies, co-operative societies, trades councils and local labor parties into a great political organisation to be run on party lines. Action was postponed.

The mover of the resolution pointed out that the coming into force of the representation of the people bill would add two million men and six thousand women to the electorate and it was necessary to put the house in order.

The present Labor party dates from the formation of the Labor Representative Committee in the year 1900, when with a membership 375,000 it obtained two representatives in Parliament. The 1906 election saw the membership at 921,000 and at that election the party ran fifty candidates and had twenty-nine elected, changing its title to the Labor party. By the end of 1916 the party had increased its affiliated membership to two millions and a quarter and today nearly 4,000,000 is the estimated total. It has forty-two members in Parliament.

The Women's Labor League also held a conference at Nottingham. The members carried a resolution transferring the whole of their organisation to the Labor party, and will form with the women who will enter the party under the proposed constitution the Women's Section of the Labor party. The league, which numbers more than 10,000 members already has 200 of its members serving on different welfare schemes connected with the local municipal council and like committees dealing with women and children.

This action will give the Labor party control of a great deal of welfare work and the capture of this league will enable it to make a great bid for the women's vote at the next election. Part of the bargain is the provision of organisers for the women's branch and the publication of the women's paper known as the Labor Woman.

Coalition Offices Retained

On the question of the retention of the Labor party representatives of offices in the coalition Government there was a fierce debate, but Arthur Henderson, on behalf of the executive, pointed out that to withdraw their members at the present juncture would be likely to cause the country to face a general election, for which the party was not prepared, and at the same time would prevent the democracy having any hand in the settlement of peace should it come unexpectedly. Upon this explanation the delegates confirmed their previous resolution, carried at the last conference, by again voting permission to their representatives to serve in the Government by over a million majority.

On the question of the votes of the Labor party in Parliament relative to the fixing of a minimum wage for agricultural laborers a vote of censure was given the members who accepted the Government minimum of $6.25 a week, in spite of the amendment moved by the party, which demanded $7.50.

The final day of the conference dealt with a resolution on food supplies and profiteering. This resolution condemned the Government for its weak policy, claimed that the Government should have regard in its dealings with the problem only to the public welfare and should establish the distribution of available supplies on a family basis.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers for the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers for the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9 p.m.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tomorrow							
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.80
Port Said via Singapore		..	17.00	..	..	..	20.80
Russia via Siberia	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00		..	..	..
Japan		..	17.00		..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	20.00	..		..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..	..	17.80
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..		18.00	..	
Tuesday, April 9.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Chicago maru	..	..	..	..	8.00	22(8.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Esang	21.00	17.00	..			21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Heiuming	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wednesday, April 10.							
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	20.80
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00				
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.80
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kwelchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, April 11.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru			..	..	9.30	9.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	8.30	9.00	..	..	..	8.00
Friday, April 12.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.80
N'saki, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.80
Saturday, April 13.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	*V. Vancouver	..	..	..	..	..	..
do	‡China						
Swatow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

* First class Mail at the U. S. Post Office.
‡ Parcel post at the U. S. post Office.
A Parcel Post 5 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 30	Hongkong	Colombia	14000	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Mar 30	Japan	China	5060	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co	Woosung
Apr 2		Chuyu maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Mar 15	Japan	Fuso maru			'sp.	
Mar 25	Wenchow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	O. S. K.	
Apr 5	Hongkong	Kwangtee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 5	Dalny	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Apr 2	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 5		Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Apr 5	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
Mar 13	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 21	Japan	Mongoogai				
Apr 5	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
Apr 3	Japan	Niigata maru	1168			
Apr 5	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 28	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1149	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salahadji				
Apr 2	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Apr 5	Hongkong	Sungkiang	987	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Apr 5	Chefoo	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 1	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Rus.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Apr 5	Chefoo	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 5	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 20	Japan	Yei maru	1599	Jap.	K.M.K.	

CONSIDER

the remarkable popularity of Beecham's Pills for a period extending over half a century, during which time they have been the trusted remedy in many thousands of homes for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and you will at once appreciate

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF

this excellent preparation. Without a doubt it has proved one of those boons constantly in demand. By taking Beecham's Pills as occasion requires and according to the directions, the organs of digestion, assimilation and excretion are kept in good order and consequently an enjoyable condition of health is the result. Life is always more of a pleasure and less of a worry to those who occasionally use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

G-E EDISON LAMPS

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Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12

2 „ 6

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60 or 65.

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Burglary Insurance
Motor Car Insurance

Lowest rates Phone 65

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We have for sale in amounts of G. $10 or more Preference Shares paying 7%.

SILVER INVESTMENTS Phone 60
We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

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Anglo-Java	Dominion
Ayer Tawa	Kota Bahroe
Chemor	H. and S. Bank
Consolidated	Shanghai Lands
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In large or small amounts.

OFFICES TO LET Phone 60
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HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60
On Route Say Zoong, 2¼ mow suitable for foreign residence.
On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

Made Fresh Every Day

CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.

"The most delicious in Shanghai."

CAKES
of all descriptions are our speciality.

BIANCHI 97 Szechuen Road Tel. 2264.

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BRASCOLITE

DIFFUSION PLUS REFLECTION

THE HIGH EFFICIENCY of the Brascolite is obtained by the arrangement of the bowl and reflector which direct all emitted light to the working plane with a minimum absorption by the bowl and reflector and no absorption by the ceiling. Brascolite has an average efficiency of effective luminous on the working plane of 65% as against 35% for ordinary semi-indirect systems and 25% for totally indirect systems.

International Import and Export Co., 6, Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.21	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.58	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.08	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG. ..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.30	Second day T.P.R. P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.25		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	Second day T.P.R. P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.46		..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.05	18.16	1.00
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.16
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.55	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWANdep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsiaoh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yahzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.16	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kensnangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 6, 1918.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 105½=Tls.	95.01
@ 72.9=Mex.	$130.33
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	72.6375
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	280
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1809
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Tls.	4.62
exch. @ 72.9=Mex.	$6.33
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $476¾
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/4
London	Demand 4/4¼
India	T.T. 301
Paris	T.T. 552
Paris	Demand 593
New York	T.T. 103
New York	Demand 103¼
Hongkong	T.T. 70⅝
Japan	T.T. 50
Batavia	T.T. 227½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s.	Cdts. 4/6d.
London ..... 4 m/s.	Docy. 4/6¼d.
London ..... 6 m/s.	Cdts. 4/6¼d.
London ..... 6 m/s.	Docy 4/6⅜d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	620
New York .... L. C. 4 m/s.	107⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 4.12 @	4/4⅛	£1	
" 1 @	593	Francs	6.61
" 0.87 @	103¼	Gold	$1
" 1 @	50	Yen	2.23
" 1 @	15	Rupees	3.64
" 1 @	—	Roubles	—
" 1 @	1.50	Mex.	$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report for week ending April 4, 1918, says:

Business has been fairly brisk on the Exchange during the past week, interest being chiefly centered in Cottons, Docks and Langkats. Amongst Cottons the following show improved rates:—Ewos Tls. 174 to Tls. 175, Internationals Tls. 105 to Tls. 107½ Kung Yiks Tls. 15.85 to Tls. 16½, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 80 to Tls. 85, Orientals Tls. 44 to Tls. 46, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 140 to Tls. 142. The Cotton share market continues to exhibit a buoyant tone and practically all shares close firm at quoted rates. There has been a large turnover in Shanghai Docks, which improved from Tls. 103 to Tls. 104½ during the week. New Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 17½ S. & H. Wharves are enquired for at Tls. 70 against last week's closing rate Tls. 66. Shanghai Lands keep steady at about last week's quotation of Tls. 67. Rubbers continue very quiet with practically no enquiry. Langkats rose with considerable fluctuations from Tls. 14¾ to Tls. 17¾ but receded to the present rate of Tls. 16¾ buyers.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received a telegraphic report from the Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on April 3, as follows:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$92 per picul equivalent to 1s. 10¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$97 per picul equivalent to 2s. ¼d. in London.

Demand is good for all grades, market very firm, offered 1,055 tons sold 858 tons.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, April 6, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Bukits Tls. 3.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90

Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 18.00
Almas Tls. 9.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.60
Taipings Tls. 1.00
Tebongs Tls. 16.00
Yangtsze Insurance $220.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, April 6, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
S'hai Cottons @ Tls. 140.00 cash
Kungyiks @ Tls. 16.50 cash

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... „ *12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business
S. TAKEDA, *Manager.*

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lump	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Seattle
Dalny	Manila	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Shimonasaki
Harbin	Nagasaki	Singapore
Hongkong	Newchwang	Sydney
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsinanfu
		Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) $2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.
Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Peking	Singapore
Hankow	San Pedro de	Tientsin
Hongkong	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up).	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.
Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3539 General Office.

行銀華中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
C. R. HAN, Sub-Manager.

Business and Official Notices

Repeat Exhibition
of
New British Official War Films
Under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, 10th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
The Story of the Drifters.
The Women's Land Army.
Portugese Expeditionary Forces.
Repairing the Ravages of War.
The Chinese Labour Corps at the Front.
The South African Native Labour Corps at the Front.
and
Numerous Topical Gazettes, etc.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.
17422

Exhibition of
New British and Italian War Films
Under the distinguished patronage of Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
and
G. de Rossi, Esquire.
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday, 16th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
BRITISH FILMS:
Woolwich Arsenal.
American Troops in London.
Royal Flying Corps.
ITALIAN FILMS:
On the Mountains 2 reels.
With several Topical Budget showing Work in Palestine, in Britain and in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.
17423

THE SAVOY HOTEL
No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening
Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.
Music by the Savoy Orchestra.
Special features this week:
THE MENDOZAS
The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing
In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.
Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.
Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17257

JUST ARRIVED
Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.
Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

New Store!!!
JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 28 Broadway
(Astor House Building)
The China Jewellery Co.
17157

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Robert Lang is no longer connected with our corporation, and that Power of Attorney in his name has been revoked.

J. H. & C. K. EAGLE, Inc.
by: S. B. Stevenson,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE

Announcement is hereby made that my connection with Messrs. J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc. has ceased.
Robert Lang.

NOTICE

Announcement is hereby made that we have opened offices at 9A Hankow Road.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
Incorporated.
by: Robert Lang,
President.
17444

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration
Notification No. 279.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE
(064/4)
Train Service.

As Medical Authorities have declared Nanking free from plague, commencing from tomorrow, booking of tickets from the following stations will be resumed:
Pukow, Tungko,
Puchen, Wu-I.
Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.
Tientsin, 1st April, 1918.
17428

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease. Man and Woman's disease.
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
17332

The Lancashire Insurance Co.
(Now merged in the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Having been appointed Agents of the above Company we are now prepared to issue Policies covering Fire and Motor Car risks at current rates.
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
27 Nanking Road.
17406

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Acting on medical advice the full Train Service has been resumed from the 3rd instant.
By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
17383

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.
PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

When you think
of
Szechuen Province
Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 – Still Existing

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, April 4.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Previous quotation, London, April 3:—
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 7d. Sellers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shangahi on Friday.
The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, the 9th instant, is expected to arrive at Woosung on the 11th, and will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Honolulu on Friday, the 12th.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Sahnghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Howe, Rt. Rev. Hord (Bishop of Victoria), Rev. W. E. Hopwill and Mrs. P. Bennet.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Yokohama:—Revs. H. St. Jucker, C. H. Boulflower and Elwin, Messrs. Lawrence Farrel, C. R. Shield and John Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Stromwall.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, April 4.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Goodmiddling Americans ... 25.16d.
May ..... 24.36d.
July ..... 24.82d.

Amusements

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

Saturday, April 20th, 1918

FIFTH HISTORICAL CONCERT
BY
A. MIROVITCH
CHOPIN RECITAL

PART I.
1.—Sonate B Minor.
Allegro Maestoso. Scherzo.
Largo. Finale.
Presto ma non tanto.
2.—(a.) Nocturne B Major.
(b.) Three Mazurkas.
(c.) Valse, C Sharp Minor.
(d.) Ballade, G Minor.

PART II.
3.—(a.) Six Studies: op. 10 Nos. 3, 7, 11. op. 25 Nos. 7, 9. op. 10 No. 5.
(b.) Berceuse.
(c) Scherzo C Sharp Minor.
4.—Sonate B-flat Minor, grave doppio movimento,
Scherzo, Marcia Funebre, Finale.

BOOKING AT MESSRS. MOUTRIE AND CO.
Prices $3.00, 2.00 and 1.00
Direction A. STROK

THE END OF A PERFECT DAY
Comes with a visit to
"THE ELDORADO"
High-class Vaudeville and Dance-hall.
COME AND BE ENTERTAINED!
Latest Music **High-class Artiste**
The management wish to announce that this Dance and Vaudeville Hall has no connection with any other in the same district.

GRAND CONCERT
Lyceum Theatre
Saturday, 13th, at 9.00 p.m.
By the most famous singer of
RUSSIAN FOLK AND GIPSY SONGS
MARIA KARINSKAIYA
and the brilliant young pianist
LEO PODOLSKY
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Direction: A. STROK
17451

VICTORIA THEATRE
Showing
Tonight & Tomorrow Night
"THE AMERICAN BEAUTY"
PARAMOUNT SPECIAL
MASTERPIECE
IN FIVE ACTS
AND
OTHER NEW FILMS
SHOWING TODAY
"MARY PAGE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT and TOMORROW NIGHT
"THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"
MATINEE
TODAY AT 3.15 P.M.
SHOWING
"THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"
Five Parts

GRAND ITALIAN CIRCUS ARIGONI
Location: North Szechuen Rd., Corner of Paoshan Road.
TO-NIGHT,
7th April, at 9.15 sharp.
Matinees: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 4 p.m.
Children half-price to all parts (excepting Gallery) at Matinees only.
FIRST MATINEE:
Today, 7th April, at 4 p.m.
Prices of Admission: Full Box (for six) $15.00; Single Box Seat $3.00; First Class $2.00; Second Class $1.00; Gallery 50 cents.
Booking at MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
17445

THESE ARE MY GREATEST FILMS, A TRUE TEST OF MY ABILITY

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
ON
APRIL 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th
AN ALL
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
PROGRAMME
SHOWING
THE MUTUAL CHAPLIN SPECIAL
"THE FIREMAN"
TWO PARTS
"BEHIND THE SCREEN"
TWO PARTS
AND
"THE IMMIGRANT"
TWO PARTS

ISIS THEATRE CORNER OF JUKONG & NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD
Tonight and Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
ARE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING
THE TALENTED ARTISTE
NORMA TALMADGE IN **PANTHEA** 7 PARTS
The Greatest Masterpiece of its kind the World will perhaps ever see; adapted from the Drama by MONCKTON HOFFE for SELZNICK-PICTURES.
Tomorrow Night, Monday, 8th April
SHOWING The First 2 Episodes } OF THE **GRAY GHOST**
Detective Serial in 15 Episodes
Based on the famous Saturday Evening Post story "LOOT" by Arthur Somers Roche, the thrilling plot of "THE GRAY GHOST" is already familiar to or has been read by over 10,000,000 people.
Crammed with incident, mystery, thrills and suspense. Featuring
4 BRILLIANT SERIAL STARS
Priscilla Dean, Eddie Polo, Emory Johnson, Harry Carter

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
21	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	..	Takowa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 9	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 10		do	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 7	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.& S.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.& S.
8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
9	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.& S.
11	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kueichow	Br.	B.& S.
14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
14	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B.& S.
16	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.& S.
18	..	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
24	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 7	10.00*	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	D.L.	Chefoo & Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.& S.
10	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br	B.& S
10	..	Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.& Co.
10	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 7	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	M.N	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.& Co.
8	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
9	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
9	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
8	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
9	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.& S.
10	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.& S.
10	M.N	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
12	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	B.& S.
13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
16	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
6	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
6	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
6	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
6	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
6	Tsingtao	Hakushin maru	872	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
6	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
6	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 6	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	Hankow	Loongwo	2868	Br.	J.M.& Co
6	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	Hongkong	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B.& S.
6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain F. Johennsen, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, April 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, April 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 8, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, April 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kueichow, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Friday, April 12. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ....Apl. 27	S.S. ECUADOR .....May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA .....Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA .....June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4
For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 5, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia.....April 13	Empress of Russia.....April 27
Empress of Russia.....May 11	Empress of Japan†.....May 14
Empress of Japan.....May 25	Empress of Asia.....May 24
Empress of Asia.....June 8	Empress of Russia.....June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco,	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco,	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco,	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
KITANO MARU	16,000	——
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	——

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	April 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 13
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 20

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	April —

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	8 5	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22³⁰	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23¹⁰	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	11³⁰	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	11¹⁰	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	12⁰⁰	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	143	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	:	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	:	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1028	1458	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

LLOYD GEORGE AT FRONT WITH FRENCH PREMIER

Meets Foch, Haig, Petain, Pershing And Bliss While In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has returned after a visit to the front with M. Clemenceau. They visited Sir Douglas Haig, General Petain, Generalissimo Foch, General Pershing and General Bliss.

A fuller version of the statement made by M. Clemenceau cabled this morning shows that a correspondent asked for M. Clemenceau's impressions.

The Premier replied:

"Excellent impressions. They could not be better. The battle is not finished and will still be hard but we shall win."

Story Of Capture By Honan Bandits

(Continued from Page 1)

communication with the railway representatives at Yuhhsien and some canned foods were sent in to us. The bandits made us write letters to the magistrate at Yuhhsien stating that our heads would be cut off unless the officials withheld the troops, which were then known to be after us. At this time we were moving about in the foothills within a circle of about 100 li or so.

Bandits Attack Villagers

"A disquieting thing and one showing the temper of the crowd took place a few days after our capture. Word had been picked up by scouts that no soldiers were to be sent after us and the band seemed in a celebrating mood. In the afternoon they marched toward a small village and when we approached we saw that the whole place had turned out as if to see the show, two or three hundred people clustering together to watch us. We marched on past and suddenly the robbers opened fire on the crowd and kept shooting for nearly half an hour. We were hurried on, however, and I didn't see what the effect of the fire was, but afterward we heard that 22 of the villagers were killed. The explanation of this treacherous attack, as the story came to us afterward, was that it was in reprisal for the death of four bandits of the gang a short time before. It seems that a band of them had gone to the village while there was a wedding going on and had dragged away the bride and maltreated her. Four of them were captured by the villagers and either officially executed or killed by the enraged people. And so, when they caught us, the robbers sent a man on ahead to tell the villagers that some foreigners had been taken and invite them out to see the show. Then they revenged themselves wholesale.

"Aside from this affair we witnessed no more shooting until the day we made our escape, though it was said that the robbers shot two representatives of the tuchun who were sent after us. Concerning the terms of our ransom we knew nothing until after we got away. I think, however, that the first demand made was that the band be furnished a certain number of rifles with ammunition as a preliminary to negotiations. These were to be delivered to a native Roman Catholic mission before March 22 or one of us was to have his head cut off. My friends outside tell me that they were certain that first head was to have been mine. As to the terms of ransom, I think that the story that Chao demanded rifles and the right to recruit 20,000 men is plausible. And he could probably recruit the number in that district without trouble.

Battle With Soldiers

"We were still moving about in the foothills on March 25," Mr. Wu continued, "dodging here and there as the men picked up reports of soldiers. Pickets were out all the time. At dawn on the morning of the 25th we were hauled out of bed in the small village where we had spent the night and told that a large body of soldiers was coming. I asked how many and was told 'about 500.' We heard shots. Evidently the pickets had come in contact with the soldiers. We were rushed across country about 10 or 15 li from the village to a hill called 'Three Peak Hill' and made for the center peak. When we reached it there was a fusillade of shots from all sides and it was evident that the gang had been surrounded. We lay flat among the rocks all day long, from early morning until dusk, the bandits perching about in crevices and the firing keeping up pretty strong.

"When it grew dark it was plain that the outlaws were getting nervous and they then made a break to escape. They took the three of us along as shields. We started down the hill and had got about half way down when there was a burst of shots which seemed to be coming from all directions. The bandits split up into small groups and fled and it was here I think that we became separated from Mr. Kyle. He must have been dragged off in another direction by another group. One party started off with Mr. Purcell and me, dashing down the hillside which was so steep that you couldn't keep your footing and Mr. Purcell, who weighs something over 200, rolled all the way.

"After we got down we ran into soldiers everywhere we turned. There were some in each of the small villages and the robbers were kept dodging about, pulling us with them. We would run into an outpost and there would come a call for the password. Of course the robbers wouldn't answer and the soldier would open fire. Then it was down flat and crawl.

"Finally, with the bandits growing more nervous, we thought we saw a chance to get away and we began holding back, stalling and going slow. Some of the party grew very excited and slipped away, till finally there were only four or five left. We dragged behind more and more until several others disappeared and, when we were left with only one man—one, by the way, who had treated us rather well during our captivity—we were able to make him give up and we started to find the soldiers. This we did by following a road to the first village. We found the major of one of the battalions, stayed there the rest of the night and three days later reached Yehhsien, where we met the railway representatives.

"The casualties of that last day's battle, as given us later, were fifteen wounded and several killed among the bandits. These must have occurred in the dash for liberty for the soldiers were only firing to draw our captors' fire during the day, fearing we might be hit if they began shooting at the robbers.

"On the 26th a letter was received from Mr. Kyle, evidently written at the dictation of the bandits and stating that unless the soldiers were withdrawn he would be killed. The message was relayed to our friends as previous ones had been and the messenger was given a reassuring letter in answer and some tinned food. He returned to the spot where he was to hand them over to the next man in the relay, but his messenger was not to be found. He returned three days to the spot but no runner appeared and all trace of the bandits had vanished. And no further word from Mr. Kyle had been received up to the time I left Peking two days ago. We were fairly well treated, however, aside from the natural hardships, and it is hoped that Mr. Kyle is still safe. It is thought probable that the men who hold him will be ready to treat for his release now."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 11

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Apr. 12
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Apr. 13
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Asia. Apr. 13

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Apr. 9
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru Apr. 11

RESIDENCE ABROAD NO BAR TO CITIZENSHIP

Law Regarding Americans Is Set Forth In Decision By Judge Lobingier

A general overhauling of the law regarding the status of American citizens continuing to reside in China is given in a decision handed down in the United States Court by Judge C. S. Lobingier, in the probating of the will of Robert E. Lee, who died recently in Kiukiang. The evidence showed that Lee had been born in St. Louis of a Chinese father, who was naturalised, and an American mother, and that he had lived in China since he was fifteen years old without, the American Consul General of the district said, showing any desire to return to the United States.

In his opinion Judge Lobingier cited the various opinions of United States officials and Congressional enactments regarding expatriation and set forth the general principle that expatriation is not possible for an American citizen unless he actually performs acts leading to his becoming a citizen or subject of the foreign country in which he resides. This had not been possible in the case in point, for Lee was American-born and the laws of China did not provide until 1912 for aliens to acquire citizenship. It was also pointed out that Americans in China or other countries in which the United States holds extra-territorial privileges are still subject to the laws of the United States.

The decision also went fully into the distinctions between the native born and naturalised citizen and it was shown that the former has certain privileges not available to the latter, especially as regard foreign residence.

Manager Of Kalee Ten Years At Post

Mr. A. Mildner, secretary and manager of the Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd., celebrates tomorrow the tenth anniversary of his entry into the service of that company.

Mr. Mildner, who is a native of Alsace, first entered the hotel business at Comar, Alsace, twenty-three years ago. Subsequently he was engaged in the service of well known hostelries in Switzerland, France and Portugal and before coming out to Shanghai was manager of the Peebles Hotel Hydropathic at Peebles, Scotland. Mr. Mildner has devoted his entire time to the business at the Kalee since his arrival here and the upbuilding and maintenance of the high standard of the cuisine as well as the various improvements, including recent enlargements of the hotel lounge and dining rooms are a result of his energetic initiative.

OUTRAGES CHARGED AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Wounded Japanese Soldier Mutilated In Hospital At Blagovestchensk, Officer Reports

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 5.—The Hochi states that, according to a military officer who has just returned and who witnessed the fighting at Blagovestchensk on March 12, the outrages of the Bolsheviki were demoniacal.

Toyoda, a Japanese volunteer, was wounded in the loins and had to be taken to hospital. Maximalist soldiers broke into the hospital, shot Toyoda a dozen times and afterwards pierced the body with their bayonets, frightfully perforating it.

Plundering is being freely indulged in by the Maximalist soldiers, while the cruelties practised are beyond description, the soldiery behaving more like anarchists than Bolsheviki.

Southern Force Now Battling For Ichang

Aided By Yunnanese They Repulse Turning Move Attempted By Northerners

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 6.—Reports from Hupeh state that the Southerners, under General Li Tien-tsai have been reinforced by Yunnanese troops from Szechuen and have attacked the Government troops in the neighborhood of Ichang. Vigorous fighting is proceeding. General Wu Kwang-hsin's troops attempted to outflank the Southerners but were repulsed.

Fengtien troops are on their way to Ichang.

Meat Rations Reduced In England After May 5

Extra Allowance Of Bacon To Be Made For Manual Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The rations of butcher's meat are to be reduced by one-third after May 5 and, simultaneously, extra rations of bacon are to be issued to hard manual workers. The object is to utilise the larger supplies of bacon arriving from America and to diminish the consumption of home-grown cattle during the grazing season.

Irish Conscription To Be Decided Later

Question Is Deferred Till Report Of Convention Is Published

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The newspapers anticipate that the military age will be raised to 50.

The question of conscription in Ireland will be deferred till the report of the Irish Convention is published.

Norway Loses Million Tons And 946 Sailors

Terrible Toll Taken Of Neutral Shipping By Ruthlessness Of Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—745 Norwegian vessels, aggregating 1,102,000 tons gross, have been lost through causes arising from the war up to March 31 and 946 Norwegian sailors downed.

53 Norwegian vessels, of which the crews exceed 700 men, are missing and it is believed that two-thirds of them have been lost through causes arising from the war.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Inaba Maru	Mar. 3
For Liverpool	
Iyo Maru	Apr. 5
For San Francisco	
Korea Maru	Mar. 15
Siberia Maru	Mar. 26
Colombia	Mar. 30
For Tacoma	
Justin	Mar. 10
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	Mar. 17
Africa Maru	Mar. 25
Kashima Maru	Mar. 31
For Vancouver	
Harold Dollar	Feb. 28
For Marseilles, etc.	
Altantique	Mar. 26
For Post Said	
Calcutta Maru	Apr. 6

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dressmaker

Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

17401

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,

Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinements, Surgery,

Skin Diseases,

Venereal Diseases.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS *PAINTS & VARNISHES*

COVER THE EARTH

We carry complete stocks of the famous *SHERWIN-WILLIAMS* Paints and Varnishes — a correct quality finish for every purpose.

Our new Catalog, Color-Cards and Price List upon request.

Address our nearest office

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Limited.

SHANGHAI.

Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Vladivostock.

A Perfect Beer!

WIELAND'S

From California

Gande, Price & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

Business and Official Notices

In accordance with the action taken in arranging for the Fourth of July celebration in 1917, a General Meeting of Americans interested in preparing for a suitable observance this year is hereby called for April 8, 1918, to be held at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
17437

MAKE YOUR MARK

Hundreds of men, who now know the joy of success, began their careers by making this mark on an advertisement of the I. C. S.

With the skilful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil "
—Ship Drafting	—Mining "
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Electrical "
—Woolen Goods Mfr.	—Chemical "
—Agriculture	—Mechanical "
—Architecture	—Telegraph "
—Electrical Salesmanship	—Marine "
—Navigation	—Steam "
—Drafting	—Gas Engines "
—Surveying	—Automobile "
—Accounting	—Concrete "
—Stenography	—Metallurgical Chemistry
—Good English	

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS offer 282 Courses of Thorough Practical Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. H-15. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Write address HERE

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11c NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI.

FINEST
TASMANIAN
I. X. L.
BRAND
JAMS

May be obtained in the following assortment:—

Angelina	Greengage
Beaudette	Jones' Favourite
Apple Jelly	Marmalade
Apricot Conserve	Magnum Bonum Plum
Blackberry	Peach
Blackcurrant	Quince
Black Goliath Plum	Raspberry
Cherry	Red Currant
Egg Plum	Red Currant Jelly
Fig	Strawberry
Ginger and Melon	Violet Plum
Gooseberry	

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 17 and 19

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 499.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

South Channel Entrance to Yangtsze.

Sunken Junk in fairway near Shaohsing Wreck Outer Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sunken junk is reported to be lying about 1 mile to the eastward of the Shaohsing Wreck Outer Buoy, thus constituting a serious danger to vessels passing to the northward of the Shaohsing Wreck. There is doubt about the exact position of the wrecked junk, and vessels should navigate the vicinity with great caution.

Steps are being taken to locate the wreck and destroy it.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 6th April, 1918.

SIXTH DAY
OF
HILL'S BAZAAR

People who "never waste time on HILL'S BAZAAR" pay a big price for the time saved.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 338.

REVISED TARIFF OF POSTAGE.

The following are the main changes notified in a revised Tariff of Postage, taking effect from 1st April, 1918. Copies of the Notification (Directorate General of Posts, No. 63), giving full details, will be distributed shortly.

(a) The raising of the rates on Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, Samples and Parcels to and from Sinkiang. The rate for Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples is 30 cents per 250 grammes up to 1 kilo, after which these are subject to the rates and conditions for Parcels. Parcel rates are raised from quadruple to sextuple, and parcels to places *beyond* Tihwafu are subject to an additional single rate, collected from the addressee.

(b) Following on the institution of a monthly heavy mail service between Kalgan and Urga, Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples are accepted for transmission by this service to and from Mongolia. The rate for Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples is 30 cents per 250 grammes, after which they are subject to the rates and conditions for Parcels. Parcels are to pay sextuple rates, and parcels for places *beyond* Urga are subject to an additional single rate, collected from the addressee.

(c) The reduction of the Insurance Fees payable on insured parcels from 1% to ½% (minimum 5 cents); (Szechwan from 4% to 2% (minimum 10 cents); the abolition of compulsory insurance, except on goldware, silverware, jewellery and precious stones; and the raising of the insurance limit from $200 to $500, except in the case of parcels to Szechwan, in which case it remains at $50.

Other changes now included in the printed tariff have been already announced in Notifications Nos. 303 and 311 of the 16th May and 1st October last, respectively.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 6th April, 1918.
17458

Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

BILL SMITH says:

"Elephant Head" THREE STAR BRANDY IS A COGNAC OF DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

A GOOD Selling Distributor is wanted in the important cities of China for the largest best-equipped Tyre and Rubber Goods Manufactory in Japan (under European Supervision). We can supply standard sizes and goods, or make any specials to order, if quantity is sufficiently large, thus giving your goods an individuality, with your Trade-mark, name and address, special design on Motor or Bicycle running part, etc., that will act as a perpetual advertisement. We make all kinds of Rubber Goods, Motor, Bicycle, Ricksha and Carriage Tyres. Our products have patented features which make them equal to the best from Europe and America. Applications for Agency proposal are wanted only from Established Wholesale Tyre and Rubber Goods Distributors who already have connections and who can pay for goods when ordered, with Irrevocable Open Letter of Credit through Yokohama Specie Bank, Tokyo, so that collection can be made after order is completed and shipping documents delivered to the Bank. When answering give complete particulars regarding your firm, territory wanted, your connections, quantity and sizes of your initial and monthly orders, etc., or no notice will be taken of your application. Address Will. H. Brun, Suite 38, International Building, Yokohama, Japan. Particulars regarding anything else wanted from Japan (in quantities) cheerfully supplied on request, with complete details.

A Leading Manufacturer of Universally Used Family Remedies, Medicines, Perfumes and Soaps in Japan (under European Supervision) wants an Active Selling Representative in China.

Will bottle product with labels in English or as you wish, and is willing to back you up with liberal newspaper advertising, if you prove your ability to make progressive sales. Those with established connections and able to give references in Japan will find this an exceptional opportunity for securing the agency of a quick selling line of merit. Give full particulars about yourself, your connections, references, etc., and address W. Brun, Suite 38, International Buildings, Yokohama, Japan.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

	Salary.
One surveying engineer.....	$800
One asst. surveying engineer.	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets	60
One head draughtsman.....	100
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,
Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.
17427

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang
Tel address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

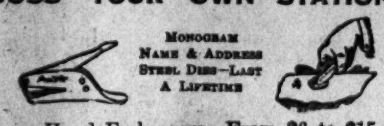
ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

FOR SALE
2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE
(with Kerosene Attachment)
Manufactured by the
ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
Can be seen at the offices of
Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,
6 Kiukiang Road.
Phone C. 1860 — Phone C. 1625

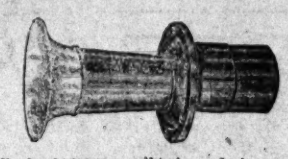
EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From $6 to $15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stewart Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Handelmaatschappij "Transmarina"
("TRANSMARINA" TRADING COMPANY)

Head-Office at Amsterdam.
Branches at New York, Buenos Aires and Hongkong.

Begs to announce the opening of a branch office at
3-c PEKING ROAD
for general Import and Export business.
Tel. 2388. G. J. GRILK, Manager.
17421

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

New fashion sheets just arrived, showing the latest American styles for Men. See them and place your orders. Expert workmanship guaranteed. Henry "the Shanghai American Tailor" received his training from an Expert American cutter.

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

Madame G. Manikus

FRENCH MILLINER
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKER
22A North Szechuen Road.

New Shapes in Hats at the Right Price
17412

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings .....$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old.....$0.30 „
500, 2 years old.....$0.60 „
200, 3 years old.....$1.00 „

Must be planted within a few days. Apply at 15 Nanking Road.

PIG IRON

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
ANY QUANTITY

Apply to
Sole Selling Agents
THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
42 Peking Road
Tel. C. 2737
17356

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, well furnished front balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Suitable for bachelor or married couple, also small attic room, moderate terms, 12A Quinsan Gardens.
17457 A.9.

FURNISHED room to let in private English family, without board. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR RENT: Partly furnished apartment, in Central district. Two bedrooms, two bathrooms with hot and cold showers, sitting-room, dinning-room, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. Available May first. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
17435 A.10.

TO LET, 2 nicely furnished rooms with bathrooms, including breakfast, or whole flat. Apply 89A, Broadway, between 4 to 6 p.m.
17395 A.11.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELECTRICIAN and mechanic, seeks a position. Please apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.
17451 A.9.

ENGLISHMAN, many years home and Eastern business experience, open for responsible position. Speaks French and Chinese fluently. Married, but outport no objection. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
17450 A.10.

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER wanted for half time, mornings preferred. State experience and terms, to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
17446 A.9.

STENOGRAPHER and typist (male) wanted, must have good references and experience. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
17432

WANTED, capable stenographer for an outport. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
17433 A.7.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
17008

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

YANGTSZEPOO DISTRICT: Furnished 4 roomed house, (two bathrooms with geyser. Electric light and telephone). To let for six months or longer. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
17456 A.12.

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
17407

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
17416

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by married couple, apartment or flat, with allied or neutral family. Fully or partly furnished. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
17448 A.13.

Exchange and Mart

UNDERWOOD. No. 5, for sale, perfect condition. $160.00. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
17449 A.7.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17459

FOR SALE: Practically new piano with good tone (make Kahl, Hamburg). On view between 3-5 p.m. Apply 30-B Nanzing Road (terrace).
17453

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road.
17220

TOURING CAR (Holliday), good strong engine, in good running order. Will sell cheap. Appointment for inspection. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
17442 A.9.

FOR SALE: A good reliable carriage horse. For particulars apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
17447 A.7.

FOR SALE: Improved Ford touring car, 4 seater, electric self-starter, electric lighting, speedometer, etc. Run less than 6,000 miles, recently fitted with new Dunlop oversize tyres, Tls. 800. Trial run by appointment. Owner has purchased larger car. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
17434 A.7.

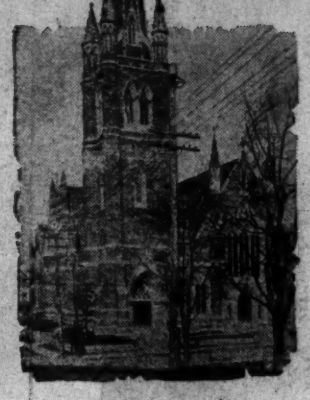
WANTED, motor-cycle and side-car, hill climber, free engine, two speed, must be first-class condition. Reply to Outport, Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.
17436 A.7.

FOR SALE: A pony's saddle and bridle complete, almost new. Owner has practically given up riding. Price Mex. Dollars Fifty only ($50.00). Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
17439 A.8.

WANTED a piano, must be in good order. Preferable Rozenkrantz. Apply in writing to No. 24 Muirhead Road.
17400 A.9.

FOR SALE, A Moutrie piano, in perfect condition, as good as new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
17405 A.9.

The Last Romance of Carnegie's "Shirtsleeve Partners"



The "Thaw Church" at Pittsburg Where the Horseshoer Who Became a Millionaire, Fell in Love with the Beautiful Choir Girl, and Thus Began the Last of the Romances of Carnegie's "Shirtsleeve Millionaires and Partners."

How "Dannie" Clemson, the Barefooted Urchin Who Became a Steel King, Helped the Choir Girl Become a Great Prima Donna---and How She Found It Out Only After She Had Promised to Become His Bride

Daniel M. Clemson, Last of the "Shirt-Sleeve Partners" of Andrew Carnegie Who Become Millionaires, to Figure in an Unique Romance.

Mrs. Daniel M. Clemson, Who Was Christine Miller, One of the Prettiest, and the Highest Paid Choir Girls in America Until She Became the Bride of the Wealthy "Steel King." Not Until She Promised to Marry Him Did She Learn Her 65-Year-Old Suitor Had Been Her Mysterious Benefactor While She Was Studying Music.

PHOTO CAMPBELL STUDIO

At last the colorful record of the bizarre romances of Andrew Carnegie's "shirt-sleeve partners" is closed.

The final chapter in the interesting sequence of "love affairs" supplied by these bare-footed urchins who awoke one morning to find themselves millionaires, has been written by Daniel M. Clemson, once a horseshoer, now the Pittsburgh steel king, who has just married the young and beautiful choir girl, Christine Miller.

All the romances of the spectacular "Carnegie millionaires" have been, to say the least, somewhat "different," even as they, themselves, are different from most millionaires.

Actresses, stenographers, divorces, breach of promise suits, pearl necklaces and clandestine champagne revels figured more or less prominently in the adventures of the other "shirt-sleeve partners" until each had his fling and "settled down."

They had almost forgotten that "Dannie" Clemson used to be one of them. While they celebrated their sudden acquisition of wealth "Dannie" remained in his shirt sleeves. Now he has come forth with the prettiest romance of all.

Like "Charlie Schwab, "Will" Corey," "Tom" Lynch, John Leishman, Henry Frick, and the others of Carnegie's "geniuses," who were given almost fabulous fortunes when the great Steel Trust was formed, Clemson was a laborer when he first came into contact with the ironmaster.

He was working at the anvil in a blacksmith shop along a country road in Pennsylvania when Carnegie drove up in his buggy and ordered a shoe made for his horse. The young man at the anvil made an unusually good horseshoe. Carnegie asked the shop owner for the name of his helper. "Dannie—Dannie Clemson; he's not much good," said the blacksmith.

Carnegie thought different—he thought any boy who could make a better horseshoe than anybody else was a lot of good. The next day "Dannie" Clemson was on his way to one of Carnegie's mines to be foreman's helper in the machinery department. When the big Steel Trust was formed he was given $21,000,000 for his share as one of Carnegie's partners.

There were thirty-nine other shirtsleeve partners whom Carnegie had lifted with similar waves of his magic wand from day labor to millionairedom. The antics of some of these, when they came into possession of their undreamed of fortunes, "all at once," amused the nation. They went money mad. One of them built a mansion with seven bedrooms and eight bathrooms. When the mansion was completed he had forgotten why he had ordered the eighth bathroom installed, and he refused to move into the new residence, and sold it at half cost because, he said, the bathrooms overbalanced the bedrooms.

From different individuals, among these thirty-nine Carnegie partners, there has been asked, in the aggregate, $3,264,000 for alleged breach of promise by, altogether, two actresses, four chorus girls, two stenographers, one private secretary, one prima donna and three young widows. Seven divorced the wives who bore their names at the time of the sudden acquisition of fortune. Three were mentioned as co-respondents in divorce suits by other men, and one created a sensation by kidnaping his own children. Six toured the world, while the seventh in this party, as it originally was formed, only got as far from Pittsburgh on the way around the world as New York, when he announced he was already homesick, and returned to Pennsylvania.

One of the partners ordered a dealer in works of art to send to his new residence in Pittsburgh a "dozen good pictures by Rembrandt" while the wife of another paid $6,500 to Mme. Schumann-Heink, the noted diva, to sing at a private matinee principally for the benefit of her parlor maid.

While the majority of his former associates were thus disporting themselves with their portions of the Carnegie shower of gold, "Dannie" Clemson, the horseshoer who had come into twenty-one millions, remained in compartive obscurity. Like Charles Schwab and Henry Clay Frick, he "stayed with the works" and added new dollars to his store. He became president of many of Pittsburgh's greatest financial institutions, as well as a guiding force in the new Steel Trust. His one spectacular extravagance was the purchase of the magnificent mansion built by Schwab when he was president of the great trust and abandoned by him when he built his second palace in New York.

It was in this house Clemson's first wife died. She was the wife who had helped him struggle up from mine foreman to the magic circle of Carnegie's "shirtsleeve partners." She died not long after his great fortune came to him, and it seemed as if he was to remain immune from the epidemic of "love affairs" which spread among the other new "Pittsburgh millionaires." But "Dannie" Clemson always was noted for "sawing wood with his mouth shut." That's why his romance has been so long maturing.

When Miss Miller, who now is Mrs. Clemson and mistress of the great Clemson mansion, first attracted the steel king's attention she was a salesgirl in a Pittsburgh department store. She liked to sing and had been invited to join the choir of her mother's church. This was the Third Presbyterian Church, often called the "Thaw church" because one of its principal benefactors was the late William Thaw, father of Harry. The elder Thaw was also a Carnegie partner, and to please him Carnegie often attended this church. Where "the Chief" went the younger partners often followed, and thus Daniel Clemson became a member of the Third Presbyterian.

The wealthy steel king noticed the new choir girl and recognized in the sweet contralto tones that sometimes floated out above the chorus of voices the promise of solo quality. Quietly, and secretly, he learned that she was a poor girl, but that she nursed ambition to some day be a great singer.

The choir girl did not know the wealthy member of the church. Even if she had, she would not have guessed that he, if he wished, might have solved the mystery of an invitation that came to her one day to enroll as a pupil in a famous conservatory, with the privilege of paying for her tuition by helping out with the clerical work in the office. She asked the director of the conservatory how it had come about that she should have been selected for such good fortune. The director couldn't tell her.

The pastor of her church might have told her, though, if he had not promised secrecy, that the wealthy Mr. Clemson had commissioned him to arrange the opportunity for her, with Mr. Clemson paying the difference between the amount she earned as an office assistant and the actual cost of her tuition.

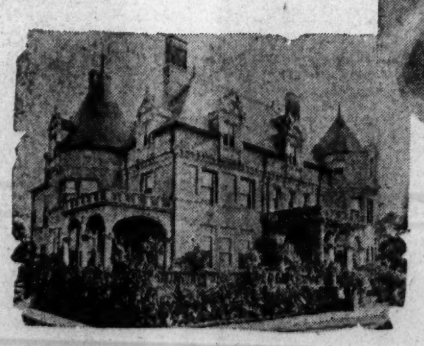
The former choir girl became famous as a singer. She worked hard for many years, grateful to the unknown benefactor who had made it possible for her to earn her musical education solely, as she thought, by her own labor. She graduated from the conservatory to the concert stage. Her tour was a brilliant success. She was acclaimed as one of America's foremost contraltos. Scores of her beautiful songs have been perpetuated on records for the phonograph.

Just when she was firmly launched upon what promised to be an exceptionally notable career, the pastor of her old church came to her with a plea that she return to the choir in Pittsburgh. Even though the salary offered her was a larger amount than any church in the country ever had paid a choir soloist, it was but a fraction of her income as a concert diva, but Miss Miller could not refuse the plea of her former pastor. She declared she could make no better return for the good fortune that had come to her when she was one of the most insignificant members of that same choir.

Again, however, she was confronted with a mystery. She knew the church funds could not support the generous salary paid her as the Sunday soloist. When she sought explanation from her pastor he only smiled enigmatically.

"Some day you will know," was all the pastor would say.

That "some day" arrived when she promised to become the bride of the church's richest member, the steel king. Not until then did her suitor confess than he had made her musical training possible, and that it was to have her near, where he might court her, while he and his favorite church benefited alone from her voice, that he had secretly provided the salary that made of her the highest paid choir singer in the United States.



This Is the Mansion of Which the Once Poor Choir Girl, as Mrs. Daniel Clemson, has Now Become the Mistress.

One distinguishing mark common to all the romances in which the "shirtsleeve partners" have figured has been the beauty of the young women concerned.

William E. Corey, now president of the United States Steel Corporation, and one of Carnegie's "young men," chose one of the most beautiful stars of comic opera when, immediately after he was divorced by the first Mrs. Corey, he married Mabel Gilman.

Lawrence Phipps, who was given one of the largest portions of Carnegie's "shower of gold," chose the beautiful Genevieve Chandler, of Philadelphia. They spent their honeymoon in Europe because, young Phipps declared, "he couldn't stand the gloomy faces of the whole regiment of Mrs. Genevieve's disappointed suitors." This romance ended when Phipps kidnapped his two children from a hotel where Mr.s Phipps had left them in care of a maid. The divorce which followed involved one other Carnegie partner. Mrs. Phipps blamed "too much prosperity."

Alan W. Wood fell in love with Goldie Mohr, the most beautiful chorus girl in a burlesque company. When some of his newer friends remonstrated with him he asserted the independence that goes with millions by promptly marrying her. She later shocked her own husband by returning to the stage and to tights.

John Alston Moorehead, another Carnegie partner, established his mother in a costly mansion. His mother hired a pretty French maid.

The son eloped with the maid.

T. O'Connor Jones, who used to be a water boy in the Carnegie mines, but who was a partner when the millions were passed around, fell in love with his first cousin, the "prettiest girl he knew." When his cousin married another Carnegie partner, Jones committed suicide.

Alexander R. Peacock, once a $9 a week clerk at a New York department store, whom Carnegie made a partner and general sales-manager of the Carnegie steel companies because Mrs. Carnegie liked the way he sold handkerchiefs, quarreled with his wife one morning while they were celebrating their sudden wealth, because she chided him for thinking her "the most beautiful woman on earth." The quarrel became so heated the new millionaire left home and then Mrs. Peacock wouldn't let him return until he had mollified her with a golden peacock brooch, for which Maiden Lane jewellers gathered the most costly rubies in the United States. The brooch, emblematic of his name, cost $170,000.

"Little Girl" Dresses By Lady Duff-Gordon

The Kind of Gowns the Diminutively Dainty Kind of Woman Ought to Wear

A Simple Street Frock, Also for the "Little Girl Type"

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

An Insouciant Costume Wherein the Short Coat and Scant Skirt, With Woolen Plaid and Fur Trimming, Give the Youthful Effect

For the "Little Girl Type" of Women—a Billowy Dancing Gown of Chiffon Upon Chiffon, Adorned with Graduated Ruffles and Ribbons

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

AN inch is not an inconsiderable thing when reckoned in clothes. By a woman's inches shall her gowns be measured, likewise in some degree her dignity.

There is a type of women that can wear little girls' dresses. Their inches fit, or unfit them, for the styles that are designated as "misses." Not merely in size, but in character of fabric, of line and of trimming. Such a woman is of height five feet two inches or less. Usually she is correspondingly slender, though she may be somewhat plump. Such a woman, whatever her age, is of the little girl type. The modiste on whom she calls thinks at sight of her "little girl clothes, of course."

The apparel displayed in the three pictures on this page is of the little girl type. The dancing frock is an especially good example. The walking suits are of the same category. A glance reveals that none of these is designed for the stately nor the matronly woman.

The dancing gown is made of chiffon upon chiffon. Clouds of it, billows of it, veils of it, according to the poetic preference of the beholder. The slip is of pale colored chiffon adorned with graduated ruffles of the same material. A wide, scant flounce has insets of lengthwise insertion, with conventional design in the intervening spaces. Ribbons of a darker shade accentuate the light texture of the slip or foundation. Above this is worn a tunic of heavier chiffon.

The tunic is straight and long, reaching the hem of the dress. It opens in front to reveal the gossamer-like fabric of the gown's foundation. The wide, high girdle adds to the "little girl" effect of the dress. The straight folds are of varying shades of soft ribbon, blending with the color of the gown. The short bodice is another distinction belonging especially to youth and borrowed with decided advantage to lend the illusion of youth.

The street frocks are also of the "little girl" as opposed to the matron type. The scant, short skirt, the paucity of trimming, the general simplicity of it places it in that category.

Similarly the lines and trimmings of the suit in the lower corner give the impression of youth. The short coat is youthful. The scant skirt is youthful. The fashion of wearing the scarf-like fur piece is of one's school days. Do you not recall the wonder of silk or woolen plaid with which you topped your school coat? This fur is worn in the same insouciant style and seems to belong to the same period.

Paris Now Flirting With Oriental Effects In Dress

An Effort Apparent To Get Away From The Straight And Narrow Silhouette—Swathing Skirt Draperies Show Eastern Influence

New York, March 5.—In recording the fact that the great Paris dressmaking houses are all sending over models in which the line is narrow and straight, though not tight, it is necessary to take note of certain distinguished efforts to escape from this excellent rule of war time simplicity and economy.

Lanvin, Bernard, Agnes, Paquin, Cheruit and Premet all sponsor gowns of Eastern origin. The sweep of swathing draperies, which give a trousered outline to the skirt, the loose, straight tunic frocks, with hanging sleeves, of transparent stuffs with glittering embroideries, the low scarflike girdle tied about the hips, the irregular skirt edge, are manifestations which may be called by any name one chooses, Greek, Byzantine or Egyptian, but of which it is safer to say that they acknowledge a distinctly Oriental influence.

The departures from the straight, tight skirt are all interesting, the draped skirt being particularly graceful and pleasing, if not economical. Over a narrow foundation a supple length of silk or satin is arranged to sweep around the figure from waist to feet and back again.

Slender, Swathed Outlines

The ankles are tightly swathed, while the upper portion of the skirt is a mass of loose folds, but all without deviating from the slender outline. There is frequently a hanging panel at the back under which the drapery is adjusted, and usually a wide, loose, wrinkled girdle which wraps the waist and hips.

This is the most elemental form of the swathing drapery, but it is varied in numbers of ways, many of them designed to give a Turkish trousered effect to the hem of the skirt.

Cheruit produces this effect by using two sections of drapery which start at the waist, sweep down the sides and are caught up loosely under the skirt edge. Jenny shows a veritable culotte frock, and the full skirt with the caught in hem is frequently used.

Redfern employs long, low side draperies, and Cheruit shows a gown draped and tucked up at the sides to form a puff at the back.

To be classed as drapery in that they break the straight and simple line of the frock are the various irregular tunic forms. There are tunics raised in front and tunics slanting from side to side, with wide, loose sashes draped about the figure in a correspondingly slanting line.

Hem Line Experiments

And a last effort at divergence from extreme simplicity is shown in the irregular hem line. This is a fashion unlikely to become popular, though some of its manifestations have a certain charm.

Cheruit and Lauvin both show models having long, loose side sections, which almost sweep the ground and extend to several inches below the skirt hem, and the curious fancy for tucking up or cutting up a skirt to make it shorter in the front than in the back has already been spoken of in these columns.

It is interesting to note that American manufacturers have already put out models which embody the greater part of these attempts, or, one might say, these temptations, to depart from the simple and frugal mode. A number of them have been sketched this week, and they have their good points, of which economy is not one.

To begin with the long swathing draperies. They lend a graciousness of movement which is denied to the straight, simple frock, but such draperies must be superlatively well handled and of the softest fabrics to be successful. Satin crepe and georgette are the materials usually employed.

An Idea From The Orient

An example of this type is given in the navy blue crepe frock with its long drapery in the soft, swathing flow of the Orient. The simple folded bodice has sleeves and long collar of blue chiffon over bright green.

This model is duplicated in pale gray satin with the difference of a wide swathing girdle encircling waist and hips, around which is tied a gray watered ribbon with bow and long ends.

Among the other models is one of draped navy blue satin with blouse and irregular tunic of blue georgette embroiderd in gray silk, a dignified and charming gown. The sleeve is an especially good type with its graceful, flaring, turnback cuff.

The black satin frock with low side drapery and high necked peplum blouse of biscuit filet is a conservative but excellent model, and the delightful little printed chiffon frock with its spiral skirt deserves a word or two.

Fashioned of biscuit chiffon printed delicately in black, the edges of the spiral skirt sections are bound with biscuit faille ribbon. The same binding edges the rippling overlapping bertha, above which is a soft tucker of cream lace. A soft full kimono blouse has long sleeves and a wide ribbon girdle.

All Sorts Of Girdles

Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the French makers. One never can tell how or where they may be found. Indeed, in the Premet collection there are cassocklike frocks in which they cannot be found at all.

Worth models often have only a belt in front, while the back of the frock hangs straight, and Doeillet reverses this order in frocks which have a girdle at the back only.

Lanvin and Premet use wide crushed girdles, frequently swathing the waist and hips, and of this sort are the draped sashes, while Worth and Doeillet both are fond of draping the bodice to form a girdle.

When girdles are not of all degrees of marked width they are apt to be exceedingly narrow. Slender colored leather belts are used as well as belts of silk cord or narrow ribbon, but the newest of belts are bands of the gown fabric embroidered in jet beads or in beads of the color of the gown.

One of the most noticeable things about the collections of new frocks is the fact that the couturiers have used an enormous amount of black, more than will probaly ever be tolerated in this country. In spite of the sobering influences of war we are still a young, joyous and prosperous folk, serious to the point of wearing more subtle, neutral tones, but with an instinctive aversion to the somberness of black.

Black and Gray in Paris

All out of town buyers agree that they are obliged to purchase very sparingly of black models, no matter how distinguished and smart these models may be, because the tone is distinctly unpopular with their customers. But with shipments to North and South America seriously curtailed, the Paris makers are creating largely for the French woman and not with the purpose of dazzling the export trade.

The Parisienne was always devoted to the subtle and elegant black toilette and in the present state of public sentiment both sobriety and economy join with good taste in recommending it. Next to black in the favor of the Parisienne comes gray, and there are innumerable combinations of the two discreet tones.

Worth displays dinner gowns of black or slate colored taffeta, black satin or charmeuse, often embroidered in gold. Lanvin is responsible for a beautiful frock in black faille, heavily embroidered with jet and steel beads, and Poiret has a dinner gown of black charmeuse and gray georgette.

There is an enormous amount of black satin used, with black Chantilly lace or black tulle tunics. The lace may be partly spangled with steel beads and the black tulle is frequently embroidered with jet or gold or both.

Beads For Trimming

Lanvin exhibits two charming frocks, one in black, one in gray, of the Oriental type, which is eloquent in the very long, widely girdled tunic with flowing sleeves and crosswise embroideries. The black frock has a black tulle tunic beautifully embroidered with gold and jet. The transparent sleeve flows widely under the arm, is open on top, and is held in place by a deep cuff, all delicately outlined by jet beads.

Over the gray satin frock is mounted a gray georgette tunic, widely open in front and held in place by a broad gray satin girdle. It is embroidered in verticle and crosswise lines in pearls.

Gray is decidedly in the first rank of modishness, and it is a shade which is varied in surprising and altogether delightful gamut. Always a color of refinement, it is now dyed with a subtlety which gives due importance to the shadow of a shade. There are greenish grays, pinkish grays, yellowish and purplish grays, silver and pewter grays—in fact grays to suit every complexion, which is more than could formerly have been said of the tint.

Perfection In Gray

A nearly perfect evening frock of pale silver gray satin in soft folds of swathing drapery has a bodice of gray tulle embroidered with lines of rhinestone and steel beads. A draped afternoon frock of gray georgette is decorated with long lines of opaque white beads.

There are no more seductive little frocks in the season's showing than those of smoky gray chiffon, of perfect simplicity in outline, but lavishly tucked and often accented at judicious intervals by applications of gray lace.

Most of the French houses use embroideries persistently but sparingly. These embroideries are usually simple in design and rather concentrated in the placing.

A great deal of wool embroidery is observed, much of it in high relief. Fuzzy angora wool is used and thick worsted in a bold design, cut in parts to produce lines of fringe which mingle with the pattern. There are also designs which are formed by little balls and multicolored geometric squares, wool embroidery in openwork designs mingled with metal thread and tapestry cross-stitch wool embroidery.

A certain amount of fringe is used, sometimes composed of round bone beads, and wooden beads with gold galloons and mohair braids are trimmings of importance.

Much interest was felt in the display by Poiret of a collection of gowns at the time of the regular openings, but his models are apparently as chastened in spirit as any of the others, his sole contribution to originality being the long sloping shoulder.

Sleeves bid fair to show more divergence from the usual than any other part of the costume. Within certain limits there seems no reason why a designer should not let his fancy play about the sleeve at pleasure. Long, short, tight or flowing, the possibilities of sleeves are endless.

An Awful Retribution

"Henry," said his father-in-law, as he called his daughter's spouse into the library and locked the door, "you have lived with me now for over two years."

"Yes, father."

"In all that time I haven't asked you a penny for board."

"No, sir." (Wonderingly.)

"In all your little family quarrels I have always taken your part."

"Always, sir."

"I have even paid some of your bills."

"A good many, father."

"Then the small favor I am about to ask of you will no doubt be granted?"

"Most certainly, sir."

"Thanks. Then I want you to tell your mother-in-law that those tickets for the supper-club dance which she picked up in my room this morning must have accidentally fallen out of your pocket, and we'll call it square!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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Keep your skin well protected with Vanishing Cream and it will withstand the dustiest trips without the slightest injury. Remember, spasmodic attention is of no value. Every time you omit the protection of an application of Vanishing Cream, you run the danger of irritating and injuring the texture and delicacy of your skin.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

HUDSON CAR REPUTED TO SET MODE THIS YEAR

In Enclosed Models, Runabout Landau And Touring Limousine Are Additions To Line

San Francisco, Cal.—The Hudson Motor Car Company's new models are always awaited with more or less expectancy at automobile shows. The Hudson has had the reputation of setting the mode.

This year at the Second Annual Pacific Automobile Exhibition, the reputation apparently has been fully maintained. While no radical changes are noticeable, every one of the ten models in the Hudson line—two open and eight inclosed—show added refinements and improvements. Several new and attractive body types, entirely different from any ever before brought out by the Hudson factory, are also seen in the Hudson both.

In the inclosed models the runabout landau, touring limousine and full folding landau are new additions to the line. Of the three, the touring limousine probably stands out as the most unique. The car, which has seating capacity for four, is both a limousine and a sedan with all the advantages and conveniences of both types. When the glass partition between the front and rear compartments is lowered, all the intimacy of the family car is gained. With the partition lowered, the car becomes a chauffeur-driven coach, communication between the driver and the passengers being afforded by a motor dictograph. The lines of the car are angular instead of curving, lending a severe but, none the less, attractive appearance. Other touches here and there suggest the craftsmanship of the more expensive foreign-built coaches.

The runabout landau is a two-passenger car that can be transformed almost instantly from a snug cabriolet to an open roadster.

The full folding landau is strictly a town car type, a suggestion of Fifth avenue, built on the Super-Six chassis.

The new Hudson limousine, the town car and the landaulets have the same squareness of lines that feature the touring limousine. The interiors are finished in quiet colors, lending richness and dignity.

The open bodies—seven-passenger and four-passenger phaetons—have lower lines and other slight changes.

HARD TO ADJUST THE BRAKES EVENLY

Tension Will Not Be Uniform On Both Wheels At First, Motorists Know

It is well known among motorists that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to adjust a pair of brakes so that the tension will be uniform on both wheels.

In the Cadillac this difficulty is cleverly overcome by providing both the service and the handbrakes with equalisers.

The equalisers may be compared to the singletrees on a wagon. When the brakes are not adjusted exactly alike, but approximately so, the equalisers automatically take up the inequality so that the tension of the brake bands will be uniform on both drums. This is not only an important factor in brake efficiency generally, but skidding on wet pavement is much less apt to occur.

Another feature is the liberal size of the brake drums. They are seventeen inches in diameter by two and one-half inches wide, affording a total braking surface of more than 500 square inches.

Arguments For

The great problem of the day is transportation. The automobile helps to solve that problem.

The war has taken more than half of the best doctors. The automobile works in the place of those absent men, enabling one doctor to do the work of two.

The business man, manufacturing, producing, planning, driving his factories to their utmost capacity, is an essential part of war. The automobile for him saves Energy, Time, Health, and multiplies his power by two.

The automobile of all inventions is the farmer's greatest time-saver. His light, swift-running car takes him to town and back in a few minutes, while his horses, saved from exhausting, fast driving, continue their work at plow or harrow in other hands.

SHUT OFF THE IGNITION

When going down a long hill shut off ignition. This also saves gasoline. Even if you use the engine as a brake, with throttle closed, you draw very little gasoline. If throttle is opened, however, you draw out a great deal, so keep throttle closed.

Quantity Production Of Motor Cars

How many owners or prospective owners of a motor car ever stop to consider the numerous mechanical processes entering into its manufacture, the number of trades represented by the workmen who produce the car and its various parts, or the magnitude and complexity of the factories necessary to build the complete car?

It would be instructive to follow the travels of the raw materials from the four corners of the earth, to the point where they are brought together to provide one of the greatest boons to humanity which exists today—the motor car. An interesting book could be written on tires alone, and a history of the gathering of the rubber in the jungles of the Amazon and the development of cotton planations in the South Sea Islands and Mexico, would make a story as facinating and thrilling as any romance.

The alloying of steel, aluminum and other metals entering into the manufacture of a motor car has employed the best talent of hundred of scientists in the physical laboratories of steel and automobile manufacturers and the improvements in the quality of steel made in the last four years, are truly remarkable.

It is however, in the fabricating of the various raw materials into the numerous parts and the assembling of these parts into the complete car, that the greatest progress has been made and the story of these processes will no doubt prove of great interest to the reader.

An examination of the parts price list of the Buick Motor Company located at Flint, Mich. U.S.A., one of the largest manufacturers of motor cars, would show that the six-cylinder Touring car, only one of the many types that this firm manufactures, is made up of thousands of distinct parts. With the exception of tires and speedometer, practically everyone of these parts is made complete from the raw materials in the factories of the Buick Motor Company or affiliated companies.

Some idea of the organisation and equipment required to produce the 150,000 complete cars which are scheduled for manufacture by this firm during the 1918 season, may be gained from the following figures:

The Buick plant is more than a mile in length and the various buildings cover more than 640 acres of ground. An army of approximately 18,000 men is constantly employed and millions of dollars are invested in plants and equipment.

The plant is organised on the unit plan which means that each factory has its own General Manager, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and workmen organisation. Each factory also has its own cost system. The various factories specialise in the different assemblies for the Buick car, building them complete from the raw materials and selling them to the assembly plants on regular invoices and bills of lading.

Connecting the factory buildings with the assembly plant, and with each other is a complete system of railroad tracks and lading platforms, to facilitate the transfer of raw materials and completed assemblies. Three locomotives, a fleet of box cars and three train crews of five men each, are constantly kept busy at this work. The smaller assemblies or any materials that require particular car in handling are tarnsferred by means of motor trucks. A regular despatching office is maintained for each of these transfer systems, from which the train crews and truck drivers receive their instructions by telephone as soon as the load has been delivered.

Each day each factory is required to deliver to the final assembly plant, a definite number of assemblies complete, tested and ready for installation in the cars. In order to prevent the possibility of delay, each factory is required to carry an excess of stock of assemblies built up ready for delivery.

The factory units are of necessity large buildings, because of the enormous Buick production. For example the motor factory alone covers six and one-half acres of ground, all in one mammoth room. The transmission plant has five acres of floor space. One of the foundries where iron and steel castings are made, has six acres of floor space. The building in which radiators and gasoline tanks are built, and the building partly occupied by the top department, have four acres of floor space each.

Many Pseudo Motor Car Manufacturers, Warns Letter to Dealer

Honigsberg & Co., Local Agents, Get Note Of Caution From Buick Company

A note of warning to all motor car dealers and prospectively buyers is sounded in a letter recently received by H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Inc., from the Buick Motor Car Company. The letter points out the vast number of companies now advertising who are practically without facilities for car manufacture or delivery.

"It is interesting to note," says the letter, the number of companies in the States in relation to those actually producing cars.

"At the present time there are in the neighborhood of 450 companies advertising in American publications. Most of these claim to manufacture cars. Out of this number of concerns, eighty per cent of the cars produced are handled by ten companies. The other 440 companies are responsible for 20 per cent of the American motor car output.

"Every year there are from ten to twenty-five new companies advertised. Many of these get so far as to display cars at the annual shows in New York and Chicago. An equal number are reported as failures every year."

Many concerns which maintain nothing more than assembling plants, and sometimes not even this, carry on expensive and elaborate advertising campaigns. In many cases attractive cars are depicted, while their merits would convey to the prospective car buyer an impression of the car ideal. When it comes to delivery, however, there is "nothing doing."

"In hard times, these pseudo manufacturers are the first to go under," stated the local Buick agents, "because it is then that the real test of financial stability is made. The prospective purchaser, when he sticks by the companies which have weathered the storms of many years, is sure to get a product on which public approval has been indelibly stamped."

Goodrich Earnings. Were $12,675,000

Net earnings of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company during the year 1917 were the greatest in the company's history, according to a statement issued after the annual meeting held this week. They reached $12,675,000, which was over $3,000,000 the net earnings of 1916. No statement was issued on the gross business.

The figures do not include income and excess profits taxes, which may approximate $2,250,000, leaving the net profit $10,245,000. In 1915 the net reached $12,200,000, but there was none of the taxation features to meet that one encounters these days.

Two preferred dividends and one common dividend at the usual rates were declared. The net earnings added to the previous surplus make a total of $20,000,000 in undivided profits.

F. C. Van Cleef, attorney, was elected secretary of the company, succeeding Guy B. Norwood, now head of the Republic Rubber Company, and B. Hough was added to the directorate to fill a vacancy. It was voted to retire 9,000 more shares of preferred stock, which is being gradually reduced each year out of earnings.

Should Use Care In Separating Parts

When separating sections of gear boxes or crank cases it will sometimes be found that the parts stick together after the bolts have been removed. Care should be taken in separating them, especially if the parts are of aluminium. Driving a chisel or screwdriver between the two sections may make a nick, which will spoil their oil-tightness, or may raise a burr, which will prevent the parts from coming together properly.

The application of too great force may cause the parts to spring. Gently prying at a number of places, after the stuck parts have been tapped all around with a light hammer, will usually separate them without damage.

Another step forward in

Firestone

Tyre Construction

1. The tough, thick tread gives many more miles of wear with a safe hold.
2. More cushion stock, pure rubber between fabric and tread as a protection against shock and injury.
3. More rubber between layers separates the plies of fabric, an elastic wall allowing free play without friction.
4. Reinforcement in bead and side wall greatly increases strength at this junction point.

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J. R. HARVEY (Proprietor)

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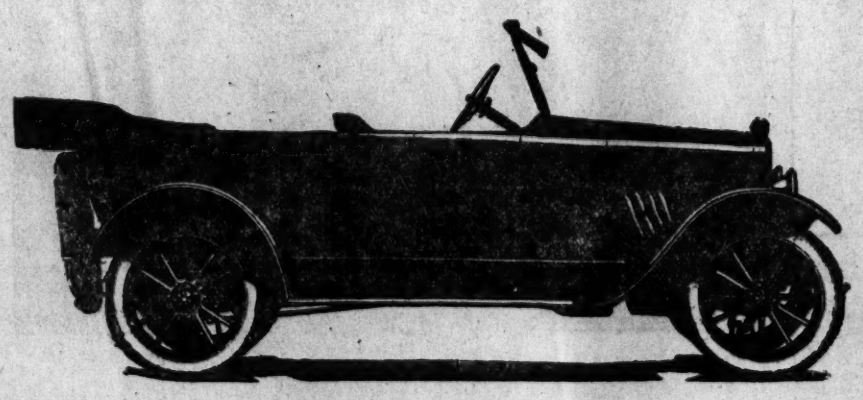

Briscoe - 1918

"The car with the half-million dollar motor."

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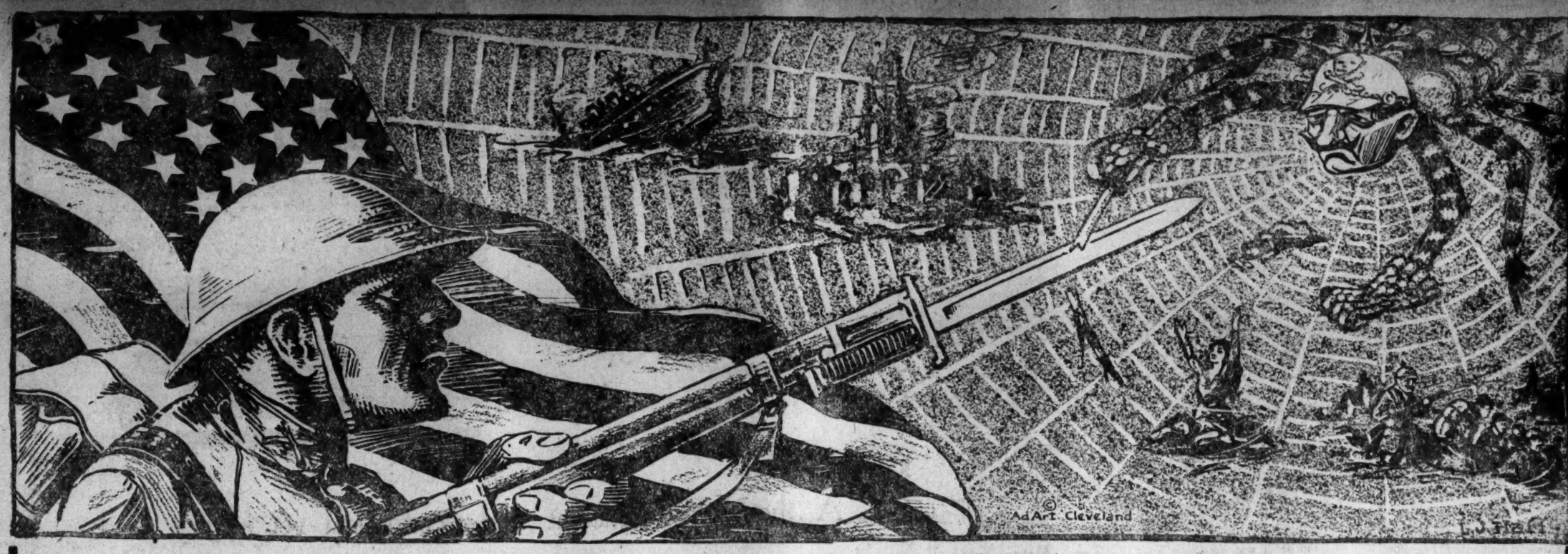

TO KEEP YOUR CANNON BOOMING AT THE FRONT YOU MUST KEEP YOUR BUSINESS BOOMING HERE.

SPEED UP SPEED UP

And help win the war.

BUY A BUICK!

The economical gasoline consumption car

Let it help you to speed up your Business.

Get a demonstration today

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

SALES: WEST 1234 SERVICE: WEST 1211

SHOW MACHINES TO MOVE BIG GUNS IN WAR SCENES

Ordnance Department Must Have Efficiency in Every Branch Of Mechanics

Efficiency and rapid progress characterise the work of the motor equipment section of the ordnance department of the United States army, which will be responsible for one of the most important arms of the military organisation, says The Power Wagon. Major L. B. Moody, under whose able guidance the work is being conducted, is sparing no pains in an effort to make the results exceed all expectations, in full realisation of the vital significance of artillery tarnsport. His chief function will be the supply and maintenance of motor vehicles for hauling guns and ammunition that are destined to play such a necessary part in the coming operations.

The ordnance department vehicles must be of a very special type and must be capable of rendering efficient and dependable service under the most trying conditions, in cross country travel over marshes, sand, shell torn ground and small trenches. Extensive tests conducted by the department have demonstrated the undoubted superiority of the chain-track type of tractor in the handling of guns near the front, where the roads have been badly damaged or even obliterated by shell fire.

Slow Machines To Move Big Guns

The machines selected for hauling the 4.5 and 6 inch guns will have an engine of about 55 horse power, with average road speeds of from 3.5 to four miles an hour and an emergency speed of from six to seven miles an hour. The desirability of a higher emergency speed has been reorganised and it is hoped that a tractor having this valuable characteristic will be developed in the near future. For the haulage of heavier guns a larger machine of the same general specification has been adopted. The engine and other vital parts of both machines are protected by armor plate.

The task of keeping the big guns supplied with ammunition will devolve upon motor trucks of the four-wheel-drive type, having a capacity of two and three tons. These vehicles will conform rather closely to the general specifications issued by the quartermaster's department, being provided, however, with steel bodies to withstand the severe shocks of travel over rough ground. The body will be of standard design and the chassis supplied must allow the application of it without change. In special conditions these vehicles may be called upon for the haulage of guns as well as ammunition.

Other special vehicles mounted on four-wheel-drive chassis will include machines for carrying anti-aircraft guns, armored cars, armored tanks and machine shops on wheels. Still other machines will be provided for transporting spare parts of guns, carriages and motor vehicles.

Maintenance Is Difficult Problem

The maintenance of these vehicles in operating condition will be a work of extreme difficulty and supreme importance. For this purpose about 2,000 men will be required, including foremen, machinists, all around mechanics, motor vehicle machinists, drivers, helpers and repairmen. Although men familiar with automobile work will be preferred, the only working requirements are an ability to operate a lathe, electric drill, etc. The men connected with this branch of the service will be paid from $30 to $97.20 monthly, with board, clothing and quarters free.

For the purpose of instructing applicants in the work they are to perform schools will be established at various places. These will provide special courses for drivers as well as mechanics. A number of expert mechanics and drivers will be required as instructors, and there will be openings for reserve officers in connection with the schools and repair work. In choosing the latter, preference will be given to men with technical training who have been successful in commercial life.

Italy's Motor Industry In Tremendous War Work

Italy would seem to have achieved the impossible in the remarkable manner her industries are coping with her and allies' needs for war material.

The Fiat Company is now by far the largest motor factory in Europe and the largest in the world of those companies manufacturing their entire gear and fittings. Day and night shifts of armies of workmen are coping with orders from all the allies.

The Ansaldo Steel Works are now turning out about 600 heavy caliber guns monthly, besides innumerable ordance of lighter pattern. This output is considered to be greater than that of any gun factory possessed by the Continental Allies. These guns are being supplied to the allies on all fronts. What is remarkable is that this and kindred immense production has been achieved without unduly taking England's supply of coal and valuable shipping space, but by harnessing water power on an unprecedented scale, at times at great distance from the centers of industries. The Ansaldo Works alone generate 75,000 H.P. in Valle d'Aosta.

Canadian Wounded Take Motor Tests

It is interesting to note, in connection with the returned soldier problem in Canada, that every man undergoes a thorough examination to ascertain if he is fitted for employment as a motor mechanic upon his return to civil life. The examination board consists of a competent medical officer, an experienced vocational instructor and a representative of the industrial community appointed for the purpose.

Men passing these examinations are being educated for this work in sixteen different military institutions in Canada, twenty-five instructors being employed for the purpose. The studies include the taking apart and assembling of engines of all kinds, timing and wiring exercises, the lighting and ignition subject, carburetor and other adjustments, vulcanising and repair tires, wheel truing, etc.

The fact that returned soldiers are taking the places of men drafted from the motorcycle and bicycle industries is keeping many dealers from worrying about the labor question.

Auto Knocks Often Due To Pre-Ignition Of Gas

Were you ever troubled by a persistent motor knock that came suddenly and went as quickly—not a knock from a loose part but one that comes and goes as the spark is advanced or retarded, or as the throttle is opened and closed? Such a knock is due to a pre-ignition. Do not confuse the knock with that of a loose bearing, although it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between them.

Pre-ignition means ignition of the compressed charge of gas in the cylinder before dead center is reached. This has the effect of making pressure in the opposite direction, which results in a distinct knock. We know, of course, that ignition should occur in a manner to push the piston downward on the power stroke—that is to say, the pressure from the burning and expanding gas should not be fully exerted on the piston until dead center has been passed. So long as this is properly regulated no pre-ignition knock can occur. But if, for any cause, too much pressure is developed before dead center is reached, the knock occur as just explained. The common causes are: Spark too far advanced, glowing carbon, overheated engine, or a glowing snag of metal in the cylinder-head. To these causes of knocks may be added piston slap and loose bearings, as aforementioned. But let us for the present consider knocks caused by preignition.

The Spark Knock

First consider the spark knock, due to the spark being advanced too far, especially when the engine is laboring on an upgrade. Within narrow limits the spark is under control of the driver. He must retard the spark when the engine is about to be started, so that ignition will occur at the beginning of the power stroke, just as the piston is starting downward.

The explosion pressure then pushes the piston and fly-wheel in the right direction and the engine runs forward. In order to obtain the best results, the spark must then be advanced to develop the full power of the engine. This brings the spark into the compression stroke several degrees before dead center. This will stop the piston in its upward movement, or even cause a knock, because the piston has time to reach dead center before the full pressure of the explosion is developed. But if the car is on a hill, making the engine pull more slowly, the case is different. The piston does not have time to reach dead center before a good part of the explosive-pressure is developed and so the downward pressure causes a knock. To stop this it is merely necessary to retard the spark lever.

Another cause of pre-ignition and knocking is glowing carbon in the head of the engine. This may be caused by using too much gasoline or too much oil, sometimes from overheating or from using a poor grade of oil. Carburetor troubles which would cause it are leaky float valve, heavy float, spray nozzle adjustment too wide open, air valve stuck or too tightly adjusted, or choke valve not opening properly. Causes of excess of oil in cylinder head would be too high an oil level in crank case, too thin oil, worn piston rings or scored cylinders, allowing the oil to be sucked up on the intake or suction stroke. These trouble may be distinguished by the color of the smoke from the exhaust pipe or muffler. Excess of gasoline is shown by black smoke, whereas a bluish-white smoke indicates oil.

Gas Becomes Heated

The action here is due to the fact that gas becomes heated when compressed. If we do this in the presence of glowing carbon or red-hot metal the gas is ignited at a certain point of compression. This will not ignite the incoming gas on the suction stroke, but requires a pressure greater than atmospheric before ignition can take place. If it occurs at about the same time as the spark occurs it is not noticeable and we know nothing about it.

But if we feed in a large supply of gas by means of the throttle the compression pressure is raised and ignition comes before dead-center-pre-ignition, and we hear a knock. If we open the switch the engine will probably continue running, it is firing itself.

An overheated engine may result from a wide variety of causes. Failure of the cooling system, running on low gear, racing the engine, lack of all, are only a few of the causes. With overheating may be classed a glowing snag of metal left in the cylinder head by the machinist working on the casting. The red-hot metal sets fire to the mixture at a certain point of compression and a knock results. If the switch is opened the engine runs merrily on. In such a case the engine must be stopped immediately so as to prevent any harm to pistons, cylinder or bearings. Throw out clutch, put gears in high speed, close throttle to weaken the explosions, apply foot brake gently and let in clutch suddenly. This thrown the whole weight of the car on the engine which stalls.

MAKING ADJUSTMENTS

Never make adjustments of any kind on the engine unless it is hot. This applies as well to carbureter and ignition work as it does to valves or other parts. The reason is that the engine operates normally in a hot condition and if adjustments are made when cold they may not be correct for ordinary running.

Aluminum For Auto Bodies

The time was, in the history of automobile making, when aluminum as a body material was considered as a cheap substitute for iron, steel or even tin. That was in the days when lightness was hardly a consideration.

To the surprise of everyone, after a thorough test, aluminum was found to have every advantage over all other materials. Today it is the most desirable body material, but, due to the great cost, it is not used on any but high-class cars.

It is the use of aluminum, together with the many other snappy features that gives the new Jordan Sport Marine its smart appearance. Jordan designers selected aluminum because it weighs fifty pounds less than the steel body, because it does not rattle or rumble and becuase it takes a more velvety finish. Aluminum does not rust like steel, and, if bumped, it can be repaired more readily and cheaply.

CAMOUFLAGED WHISKEY

Seattle, Washington, January 26.—In a raid at the home of Rolla M. Faulkner, deputies from the Sheriff's office confiscated 2,100 quarts of whiskey, declared to have been shipped into the city in tin cans as "Auto Polish."

Officials declare they have in custody the head of a great whiskey smuggling ring, and aided by Federal operatives, they are endeavoring to run down other members of the gang.

The two automobiles and a truck, said to have been used by the ring to deliver whiskey to customers, were seized.

6 MONROE TOURING CARS

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S. S. "NIPPON"

A thoroughly efficient and economical yet elegant and luxurious car, eminently suited for the owner-driver.

For full particulars and demonstrations please apply to the

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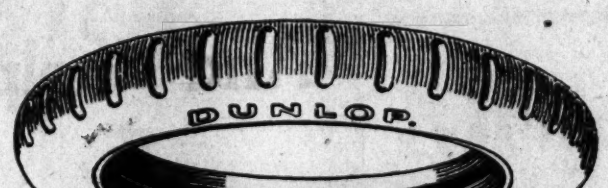

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POPULARITY

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They satisfy where others fail. They fail only after others have failed—some time after.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248: 20 Kiukiang Road: Cables: "Pneumatic"

TIRES ARE PROBLEM FOR FIRE TRUCKS

Cushion Tires Predominates As They Cannot Puncture And Are The Most Dependable

Since the adoption of motor driven fire apparatus as standard fire fighting equipment, the selection of tires best suited to the different types of cars has been uppermost in the mind of both officials and people.

There is a human interest in a fire fighting machine. Its speed, bulk and use compel attention. While on duty it has the fight of way, undisputed by any one. On no other type of vehicle is the tire equipment more important or varied. There are so many varying conditions to overcome that trucks used in fire fighting service vary from the lightest passenger car type to that of extreme bulk.

The tire manufacturers have had to be familiar with the needs of fire trucks, with reference to the adoption of just the proper kind of tires for the different kinds of fire trucks, realising that the safety and even the existence of the community lay at the mercy of properly equipped fire apparatus.

So both the tire manufacturers and the fire apparatus makers have been interested in motor driven fire trucks.

Safety, of course, is the prime requirement and speed one of the prerequisites. These two considerations really determine the kind of tires that must equip each piece of apparatus. For years only solid tires were used, pneumatics being eschewed for their liability to puncture. But gradually pneumatics were fitted, and now many types of apparatus operate on them.

Generally speaking, all chiefs' cars wear pneumatic tires. Pneumatics are ideal on medium-weight machines, which must run over streets partly unpaved or of sand or clay. Where streets are paved or of hard surface a cushion type of tire is needed on heavy trucks that must exceed thirty-five miles an hour. On the heavy pumping engines, water towers and aerial trucks solid tires are generally used. Speeds of over twenty miles an hour are seldom developd by this class of trucks.

As no one type of shoe meets all human needs, so no one type of tire meets all fire apparatus needs. The cushion tire predominates in the fire truck world, for its general utilitarian qualities. It cannot puncture, yet it "gives" and is the most comfortable riding of the tires that the public knows as solid tires. Yet the pneumatic is gaining rapidly, as its hitherto unknown virtues are discovered.

Goodyear Reports On Best Year In Its History

In common with the performances of former years, the annual meeting of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, developed the fact that the last year's business was the most successful in volume and profits of any year in the company's history. Gross sales jumped from $63,000,000 to $111,000,000, and net profits from $7,003,330.09 to $14,044,206.10—an increase of 74 per cent in volume and 100 per cent in profits. And of this volume less than 1 per cent was contributed by direct war business.

President F. A. Seiberling, in his report to stockholders, stated that plant extensions under construction a year ago had been completed, nearly doubling productive capacity and providing facilities for several years to come.

"To provide for these extensions," he said, "the directors during the year increased the fixed capital of the company by the sale of $7,500,000 preferred stock and $3,372,000 common stock. The company's good will, growing out of satisfactory trade relations with over 70,000 customers and more than 1,000,000 users of its products, is steadily increasing in value, and constitutes its most valuable asset, though not listed in our balance sheet. And the patents, trademarks, designs, etc., although worth millions of dollars to us, are listed on our statement at but $1.

"We have earned the last year, subject to deductions for Federal tax, 61½ per cent for the common stock of this company—the highest record we have ever made.

"We have been co-operating closely with the government in supplying what needs we could, because we felt that it was our duty to measure up to our opportunities in this respect, and we are going to support the government's program in the rubber line to our limit."

W. E. Palmer, a veteran employe, was made treasurer in place of F. H. Adams, who remains a director.

Don't Speed Up Cold Motor To Warm It

Every motorist who keeps his car in an unheated garage—and that includes most of us—knows that the motor does not run well until it is warmed up. Most motorists seem to believe that the best and quickest way to warm up the motor is to race it for a moment or two. Really, that is the worst way. During the night the oil has run down from the cylinders into the crankcase, and by starting the motor with a rush one is working it hard without proper lubrication. This, of course, is injurious to the mechanism. It is better to let the motor run slowly for a few moments until the oil has been thoroughly distributed to the moving parts.

Auto Show To Follow Price Increase Trend

One way in which motor cars have been slow is in following the world-wide price-increase movement in nearly all lines during the last three years. This fact has been developed in a surprising way by a comparative analysis of price fluctuations of automobiles and leading commodities just made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, as shown in the accompanying table. The average wholesale price of all the automobiles and motor trucks produced in the United States during the last six years shows a decrease each year ranging from 4.7 per cent to 16.5 per cent until last year, when there was an increase of 4 per cent. Prices of thirten principal commodities, as reported by Bradstreet's Index, decreased slightly until 1915. In that year they increased 18 per cent, in 1916 more than 28 per cent and last year more than 30 per cent. English commodity prices have increased 87.5 per cent since 1913.

	Motor Vehicles Average Wholesale Prices.	P. C. Inc. or Dec.	Bradstreet's Commodity Index.	P. C. Inc. or Dec.	London Economist Commodities Index.	P. C. Inc. or Dec.
1912.	$1,000	——	9.54	——	2721	——
1913.	877	—.123	9.26	—.032	2661	—.022
1914.	806	—.081	9.03	—.022	2760	+.032
1915.	770	—.047	10.65	+.180	3500	+.271
1916.	640	—.165	13.66	+.282	4779	+.365
1917.	666	+.040	17.81	+.305	5768	+.207

Radical Changes No Longer Rule In Car Design

The day of radical changes in the automobile industry seems to have passed, writes an American expert. The chief features of the 1918 season, outside of price advance, see a few changes here and there in body design, coach refinements and attention to comfort details in the car above the chassis. In some cases, as a result of suggestions from car owners, tests, etc., engineers have made a few changes here and there either in location, method of mounting or simplicity in certain parts. But no radical changes are noted.

Last year the appearance of a steam car excited a great deal of attention, and during the past year a number of engineers in and out of the industry have been working on the steam engine, but nothing definite in the way of a steam car on a big manufacturing scale has developed.

Price of motor cars has been the big factor in so far as the public is concerned. The inability to get material has been the big problem of the manufacturer. Two years ago the predominating feature was big reduction in the list prices; but a year ago the price pendulum began to swing the other way, and today this is the most important factor in the automobile business, brought about by increased cost of materials and labor.

It can truthfully be said for the majority of manufacturers that although the price tendency has been upward the prices have not advanced in proportion to the cost of various metals and other materials used. The value given to the automobile purchaser under present conditions is relatively greater than ever, when the many minor refinements and improvements in mechanical details and body work are taken into consideration. The manufacturer has kept down to the minimum his production and merchandising expense, and still his returns show smaller profits the past year than in any season in the industry's history.

For some years in the industry there was a neck-and-neck race between cone and disk clutches. Today we find that 84 per cent of the clutches used are of the dry disk type. Three-speed transmissions are almost universal. There are few four speeds used on expensive cars, but the three-speed transmission still continues to hold favor with the motoring public.

Cooling systems show no appreciable change as between thermo-syphon and pump-operated. The adoption of thermostatic control is an innovation on a few cars. Battery ignition maintains its lead, being fitted to 79.3 per cent of the different chassis models. Vacuum fuel feed is standard equipment on eight cars out of every ten.

Spiral bevel gear drive is now used on all high-priced cars, almost without exception. The Hotchkiss type of drive is coming into more general use each year.

These figures tend to show that standardisation in mechanical details is approaching its finality, if such a thing as "finality" is possible in the industry.

In entering into the 1918 buying season when the prospective purchaser is going to be sold more thoroughly on the merits of a car he is about to purchase, rather than on price or trade in, the question of units more generally used, will have considerable bearing on selection.

Manufacturers have gone to much expense in perfecting units which would be real selling arguments for their dealers, but these selling arguments have been overshadowed in actual dealing with the purchaser who has had in mind the value he could get on a "trade in" or some other point which did not deal with the merits of the car he wanted to purchase.

CLEAN THE EXHAUST SYSTEM

The wise owner will each year clean the exhaust system thoroughly. This cleaning should include the exhaust manifold, pipe and muffler. The latter should be taken apart and the parts soaked in kerosene overnight. The pipe and manifold may be cleaned by drawing through a pack of kerosene-soaked waste attached to a long wire.

Clean Cooling System Helps To Efficiency

E. A. Drumm, Principal of the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, in discussing the care of the cooling system says:

"In order to get the greatest efficiency from the automobile gas engine it is necessary to keep the cooling system clean and in good working order. Under ordinary temperature the cooling system is designed to give the greatest efficiency. But due to climatic conditions and extreme changes in temperature during the Winter months it is a problem for the owner or driver to know just when the engine is doing the most efficient work.

The mediums used are water and air. Water to absorb the heat from the cylinder walls and air to absorb the heat from the water. The boiling point of water is 212 degrees Fahrenheit; therefore, to get the best results from this system it is necessary to keep the temperature of the water in the cooling system below the boiling point. The usual procedure during the Winter months is to place a piece of cardboard or similar substance large enough to cover half the radiating surface and fastened with a piece of string, not wire, as wire will cut the tubes. By the cut and try method the driver can very readily determine whether it will be necessary to increase or decrease the size of the pasteboard by feeling the heat of the radiator.

Very often by removing the fan belt and tying the fan will be sufficient to keep the water at the proper temperature, this, of course, will depend entirely upon the design of the cooling system; this may also be determined by the cut and try method.

The cooling system should be drained and flushed out at least every two months, and in sections of the country where there are excessive lime or mineral deposits in the mater this should be done every month. The hose connections from the radiator to the cylinders should be examined carefully for leaks or obstructions especially where alcohol or glycerine is used, they have a tendency to soften the rubber, and it will then shrivel up and retard the circulation, this in turn causing the engine to overheat. The packing glands on the water pump should be inspected at least once a week, if there are leaks the glands should be tightened. If by tightening the glands the leak does not stop it will be necessary to repack them.

The old adage, it is better to be safe than sorry, applies to all automobile owners who store their cars in unheated garages. They should use an anti-freezing solution, owing to the delicate structure of the radiator. This solution should contain no acid. The solution that has given the best results is glycerine 20 per cent, wood alcohol 20 per cent, water 60 per cent. The glycerine will remain constant, the alcohol and water will have to be replaced due to evaporation, this should be mixed in proportion of 35 per cent alcohol to 65 per cent water and kept on hand in the garage to refill with when necessary.

Progress In Fabric Tires

Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.—War has speeded up inventive genius as well as the wheels of industry. Progress is now made in months that in times of peace would have taken years.

The rubber industry is no exception. In Akron, the rubber center of the world, every effort has been made to produce rubber goods that will stand the hard usage of war and the strenuous demands of a war-time business world.

This is particularly true of tires. On the roads in the war zone, under the guns of the enemy, there is little time to stop and change a tire, for moments are precious. A minute's delay may mean the loss of the car or truck, or possibly the entire convoy if the enemy gets the range.

Automobile a Business Necessity

Hardly less severe is the service demanded by the commercial user of today. War business demands that the wheels of industry deliver one hundred per cent efficiency—and a great part of that efficiency is running on pneumatic tires.

In some cases nothing less than twenty-four hours a day is sufficient to care for the traffic. And to keep a car on duty twenty-four hours a day requires economy of time in the care of tires.

Even the family passenger car is no longer regarded as a luxury. It is a business necessity—bought primarily as such. Even as our fathers were not content with the old time ways, and passed to speedier methods of travel, so we abandon the old horse-drawn vehicle and use the automobile—the 20th Century time saver.

Big Improvement In Tires

All of which means that tires are being built to meet the new and harder demands. And this is news that interests every man and woman, because everyone is a user of an automobile or hopes to be.

What the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has done with the fabric tire is admittedly the most notable instance.

Quickly following up the success of the Firestone Cord Tire and utilising the principles developed in Cord construction, engineers at the great factory have recently brought out a fabric tire that is setting a new and amazing pace for service.

Rolling Out More Miles

Mileage—and still more Mileage! Mileage without trouble—mileage with all the luxury that skimming on air pictures to the mind—this is the desire of the tire user, and it is all realised in greater degree than ever before in the improved Firestone Non-Skid.

How this was done would make a fascinating chapter in itself. Tire building is far more than a combination of fabric and rubber. Science and specialisation, and test, and experience all go to make absorbing dramas of manufacturing industry.

ABOUT SPEED SHOCKS

High speed shortens the life of a motor car. When you double the speed of your car you far more than double the force of the shocks to which it is subjected. The force of the blow varies as the square of its velocity. Consequently the shocks which the car receives travelling forty miles an hour, instead of being twice as severe as when moving at a rate of twenty, are four times as great.

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Best Quality Lowest Price

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First in the Field and Foremost ever Since

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—*Extract from THE MOTOR TRADER.*

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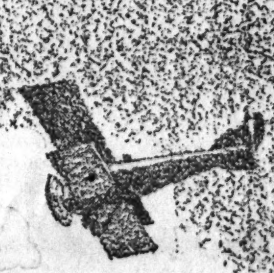

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Appearance: Beautiful in lines and finish, this Overland Motor Car has grace and style.

Performance: It is dependable—capable of speed and endurance—free from petty troubles.

Comfort: Easy to ride in—under rough or smooth going. Convenient to drive; simple to control.

Service: Made by the largest exclusive motor car manufacturers—abundantly able to guarantee it.

Price: Manufactured under the economies of the largest buying and production facilities, it affords the advantages of price-saving yet quality upkeep—it insures for you the *utmost in value.*

A trial of any one in the complete line of Overland Motor Cars quickly will convince you.

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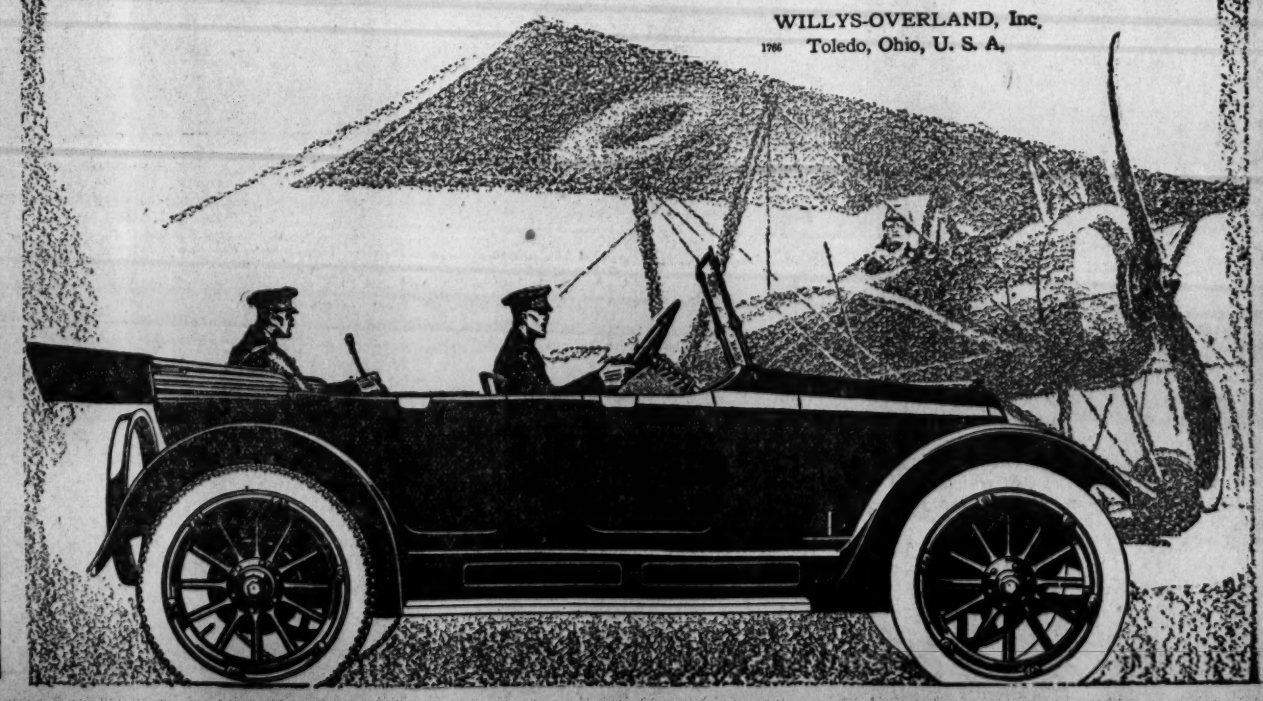


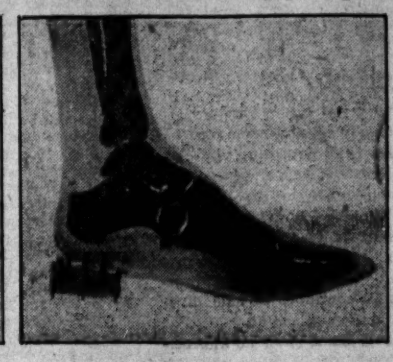
Newest Discoveries About Health-Ruining High Heels and Tight Shoes

Recent Researches by the Paris Academy of Medicine That Reveal Just How Unhygienic Footwear Causes Disease by Displacing Organs, Dislocating Bones and Stopping the Circulation

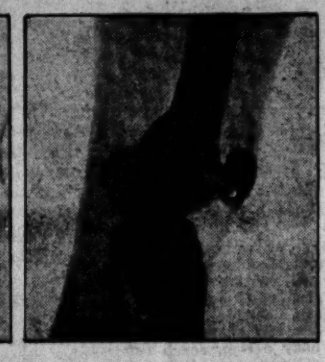
How the Walking Balance of the Body Is Destroyed by High Heels. These Two Types by Sem, the French Cartoonist, Were Used As Models by the Academy.

X-Ray Picture Posed in the Same Position as the Right Foot of the First Figure. Showing the Distortion of the Foot Bones.

The Knee-Joint of the Same Woman as in the First Picture, with Her Knee-Pan Thrown Out of Position by High Heels.



X-Ray of the Foot Bones in Normal Walking Position—Photograph Taken by the Academy to Illustrate the "Sem" Type Shown in the Right Top Corner.



The Knee-Pan of the Same Woman Showing It (the Little Separate Bone), in Its Normal Position.

Sem's Conception of An Up-to-Date Girl Wearing Moderately High-Heeled Shoes, Which Allow What the Paris Academy Considers a Normal Gait.

A Photograph of the Tightly Strapped, Though Normal Heeled, Low Shoe Which Cuts Off the Circulation of the Venous Blood Below the Ankle, Causing Stagnation Throughout the Body.

By Dr. Francis Heckel,
Of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

THE fashionable high-heeled Louis XV. shoe has just had the honor of being tried before the Paris Academy of Medicine. It was convicted of the gravest crimes against woman's health.

The dangers which shoes with exaggerated high heels cause to their wearers have now been made plain for the first time by X-ray pictures. These pictures prove the distortion of the bony structure of the foot, of the leg, the pelvis and the vertebral column. They also explain how high heels wreck the health by keeping the legs filled with stagnant, venous blood.

The severe condemnations of this inquiry only affect the excesses of the fashion, whose devotees, in order to make their feet appear smaller and their figures taller, abuse their big toes and produce foot-wrecks which are as bad as the dwarfed feet of the Chinese women.

Does scientific condemnation possess the power of overcoming feminine coquetry? Is it not presumption to decree the end of the high heel and the return of the flat shoe, sometimes called English, and certainly less graceful to most eyes? Would it not be more diplomatic to state precisely at what height heels begin to be really injurious? It would be sufficient, I think, to invite my fair readers who are enslaved by the exigencies of fashion to show a little more independence.

A normal walk requires the free play of the articulation of the instep and the alternating oscillation of the heel and the toes through the successive contraction of the extensor muscles of the calf and of the flexor muscles attached to the front of the leg. These muscles, like opposing springs, regulate the lowering of the forefoot, the placing of the sole on the earth and the raising of the heel, as well as the lifting of the body. In addition to this mechanical play, the flexor and extensor muscles of the leg have a circulatory action which is important and generally misunderstood. In their contraction phase they compress the numerous veins which run vertically through their interstices and bring back to the heart the stagnant blood from the extremities.

These different functions are impaired by the wearing of shoes with very high heels, which immobilize the foot in a position of forced extension. This is the position of walking on the point of the foot when the big toes alone rest on the ground and support vertically the pressure of the weight of the body. The back part of the foot held up by the shoe heel is deprived of its blood, through an abnormal distribution of its weight, which crushes the least resistant support of the arch of the foot. The most solid bone, the calcaneum, receives the smallest weight, while the bones of the instep—the cuboid, the cuneiform and the astragalus—which are weaker, receive an excessive burden imposed at unnatural angles. The articulations which connect them no longer play in their normal directions, and the architecture of the foot is submitted to an anatomical and functional upsetting, which is demonstrated by the radiographs.

In this position the play of the principal articulation, which permits the foot to oscillate from front to back, is suppressed. The muscles which assure this movement under normal conditions—the flexors and the extensors of the leg—are in consequence rendered powerless, immobile and condemned to atrophy. Their important functions upon the venous circulation are reduced almost to nothing and that is a fact of prime importance.

By the aid of the moving picture camera and other apparatus, Dr. Quenu, of the Academy, has studied the walk of the wearers of high heels. It differs from the normal walk; its appearance is stiff and jerky, the steps are short and rapid and the tempo of the foot movement is ragged. The leg, like an inert mass, is carried by the action of the thigh, which is abnormally flexed, while its muscles stay contracted. The abnormal position of the knee-pan reflects this fatiguing contraction, which shows itself again in the muscles of the pelvis and in the vertebral column. The latter is bent more than normally, and attractive women whose figure is lacking in curving lines are well aware of this effect of shoes with excessively high heels. The effect of these various displacements of the lower leg shows itself to the casual observer in the general bearing of the body by a characteristic outline.

The forward displacement of the centre of gravity and equilibrium compels the throwing back of the shoulders and the thrusting forward of the abdomen. Everyone has observed the frequency of these attitudes producing a wearied and abandoned air, of which our boulevards and the fashion journals furnish examples, and which the humorous pencil of the famous artist, Sem, has faithfully reproduced. These characteristics are produced simply by the extreme elevation of the back part of the foot. They have appeared for several years in the feminine fashions, becoming accentuated with the progressive raising of the heel.

What Professor Quenu said to the Academy was sufficient to overwhelm the little high-heel shoe, which is favored to-day and has been for a long time by the charming half of the human race, which in its choice of shoes as in that of gloves, obeys the sole rule of fashion. But from brevity or benevolence, the distinguished surgeon left in the dark some important points in the indictment. Many laymen imagine that the circulation of the blood in the veins is assured solely by the heart, which is a true force pump. This organ, as a matter of fact, only assures the arterial circulation, which drives the blood to the organs or the limbs. Its return to the heart is the work of two supplementary aids: The muscles when they work and the lungs when they breathe air.

In addition to air the lungs breathe also the venous blood and assist it to return to the heart. Moreover, the muscles of the body, while they are working, free carbonic acid, whose elimination excites the lung action. Thus the muscles of the limbs keep up in an automatic way the return circulation of the venous blood by the propulsive force of their contractions, and also by the pulmonary respiration.

Now, civilized persons are deprived of the benefits of this circulatory function of the muscles through the modern affliction of sedentary life. Sedentarism, that is to say, the insufficiency of muscular and respiratory work, is the cause of many of our present diseases. The extreme demand for comfort, the development of means of transportation, the use of the telegraph and the telephone favor our physical immobility. All mechanical improvements tend to eliminate muscular effort. We are moving toward muscular impotence, and we are suffering from its effects on the circulation.

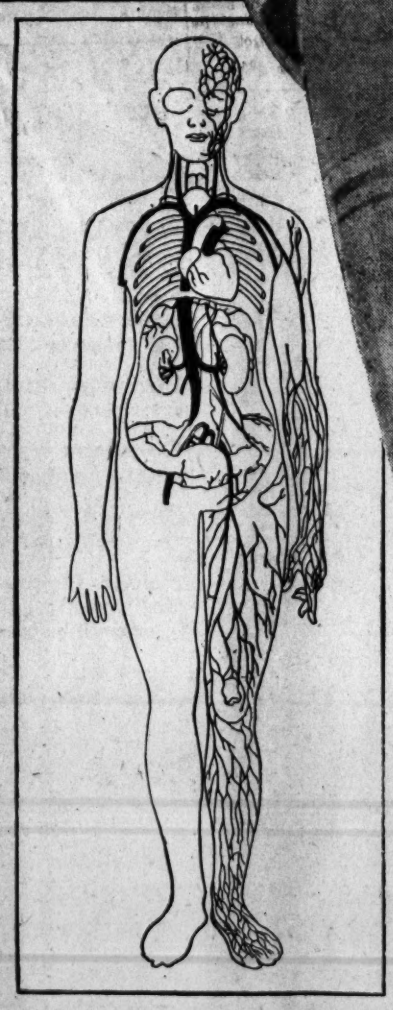


Diagram Showing a Part of the Venous Circulatory System and Its Relation to Vital Organs. It Depends for Its Proper Functioning Upon Free Play of Joints and Muscles. When the Feet Are Immobilized in Tight, High-Heeled Shoes This Blood Stagnates, Causing Many Diseases.

Women especially do not make sufficient use of the excellent exercise which is provided by rapid walking. The adoption of shoes which impede the muscular and circulatory work of the legs, is with them an additional cause of sedentary habits. It aggravates that physical laziness which is customary with them. Sedentarism through the use of high-heeled shoes is at the base of different troubles which we never think of attributing to their true cause.

The muscular work of the legs is of decisive importance on the general circulation. If it slows up we find a weakening of the circulatory condition of the organs of the abdomen which send their venous blood through the portal vein of the liver. That vein is united by tributary canals to the large viscera, which it does not serve directly. The different venous systems of the organism are all connected, and what disturbs one affects all the others. The venous blood of the legs driven by the movements of the foot, the leg and the thigh, pours into the great vein of the abdomen and thence reaches the heart. The immobility of the muscles of the leg while walking on high heels accentuates the stagnation of the blood and very soon the portal circulation in the organs also slows up.

Then occurs the injurious phenomenon of hypertension in the portal vein system.

Just what is portal hypertension? It is the consequence of the accumulation and stagnation of blood in the numerous venous canals which carry back to the liver the blood of the stomach, the spleen, the pancreas and the intestines. The liver utilizes and purifies this flow of blood carried by the portal vein and delivers it to the heart. Everything which slows down the venous portal circulations acts on the vitality of the digestive organs and especially on the liver. Thus arise injurious congestions of this organ accompanied by marked troubles of nutrition and frequently by obesity. The kidney itself and its very important functions may be troubled by portal congestion which, passing from organ to organ, ends by reaching them.

Pains in the back which indicate this spreading renal congestion are often mistaken by women wearing high-heeled shoes for nephritic colic and other serious ailments. Dr. Linossier described to the Academy a peculiar albuminuria produced by the wearing of high heels and consequent distortion of the vertebral column. This disease, called "orthostatic albuminuria," often occurs among young girls and disappears when one restores the vertebral column to its normal position. We see by this how sensitive the organism is to the slightest causes and what grave results they may produce.

The legs suffer first from these different pathogenic causes; the veins become swollen, then varicose veins develop, and the muscles put out of use by the wrong position of the feet lessen in volume and become infiltrated with fat which slowly spreads over the whole limb. A good long walk becomes a painful exercise. When the leg grows tired quickly, pains, cramps and neuralgias, such as sciatica, show themselves. The organism protests in many ways against the functional anomaly which is forced upon it. Even phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins, is caused more easily in the veins of legs thus weakened.

The evils charged against high heels are only serious when the heels reach a height of eight to ten centimetres (2 2-3 to 3 1-3 inches) or in case the woman adds false internal heels, which is quite common.

After considering all these facts, shall we condemn pitilessly the use of all high heels in spite of their incontestable elegance and the preferences of the public? Shall we smite them with an order of absolute prohibition? A reasonable course is possible.

The weight of the body and the length of the foot are important in deciding the limit of height. The shorter the foot is, the less the heel should be raised—an annoying prohibition for little women who wish to raise themselves up. We should forbid entirely the use of interior heels—a subtle and masked way of increasing the heel to an extreme height.

We must advise women who wish to preserve their health, but do not like the flat shoe of masculine appearance, not to wear heels above 1 1-3 inches measured vertically. The height of 1 2-3 inches may be tolerated for women with large feet. That is the extreme limit permitted by a reasonable hygiene.

When the feet are enclosed in high-heeled shoes, there is every reason for avoiding long walks and for resting the feet as soon as possible in house slippers in which normal conditions of muscular and circulatory action can be restored.

Women may wear moderately high-heeled shoes with a strongly constructed arch under the foot to compensate for throwing the weight of the body on the forefoot. This form of shoe, which minimizes some of the dangers of high heels, is not without danger to the wearer's equilibrium. Heels which are cut away in the central part, but spread out to a large surface at the point of contact with the ground, help to remedy the diminution of the base of support.

It is much to be wished that manufacturers, resisting exaggerations of fashion, will offer their clientele shoes whose heels do not exceed the limits I have mentioned.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

STUDY OF SMALL CARDS AT AUCTION

Hands In Which Careful Players Pick Up Tricks Most Players Overlook

MUST WATCH SMALL CARDS

...rted Of Memory Now Than In Old Days

By An Expert

New York, Feb. 28.—A good many years ago in one of "Cavendish's" text books on whist there was an illustrative hand in which it was pointed out that the leader had a very pretty play "if he could remember down to the seven."

That was rather an accomplishment in those days, as probably not one player in a thousand could remember anything below a jack even in his own suit. Times have changed since then and now any auction player who should forget that the four or five was the best of a suit would be set down as second class.

It is this attention to the small cards as well as the big ones, this being continually on the alert to infer their location or to handle them effectively, that enables the expert to pick up many tricks that would escape a less careful player. When a single trick saved in this way means the game or rubber its importance is manifest.

Here is a hand played at the Knickerbocker last week by one of the top-notchers in that club, George Kling:

H.—A 10 9 6
C.—5 4
D.—10 8 4
S.—A K Q 9

H.—J 7 4 3 | Y | H.—K Q
C.—8 | A B | C.—Q 10 9 2
D.—A K 7 2 | Z | D.—J 9 5
S.—10 6 5 3 | | S.—J 8 7 2

H.—8 5 2
C.—A K J 7 6 3
D.—Q 6 3
S.—4

Z dealt and bid a club, A passed and Y went no trump. Not wishing to lead Z's declared suit, B opened with a small spade and Y won the ten with the king, concealing the queen.

The suit to play for is clearly the clubs. When there are only two in the short hand and no reentry in the long hand there are two ways to play these suits. One is to lead the club from the short hand and duck it, no matter what the second hand plays. On getting in again, if the clubs do not drop in three leads, the suit is hopeless.

The other way is to try the finesse of the jack on the first round and hope the suit will clear in three leads. If there are four to the queen in one hand it is clear that neither of these plans can succeed, but that a combination of the two might. This would require ducking the first round and finessing the jack on the second. If this finesse is lost Z would never make a trick in clubs.

Y elected to play the suit the safe way and finessed the jack. When this held he led the king, only to find the queen still guarded in B's hand. To go on with the clubs now would be to present B with a trick which he might otherwise never make.

On the second round of clubs A discarded the seven of diamonds. As any discard above a six is usually taken as an "encouraging" discard, informing the partner that he may safely lead that suit, Y saw that dummy's queen of diamonds was doomed.

He therefore switched to the hearts and played the nine, allowing B to win with the queen. B responded to the diamond discard by leading the jack, upon which dummy had to play the queen and A the king. On this trick Y carefully played the eight, as he saw that there were now only the ace and nine out against dummy's six and that card had suddenly assumed possibilities as a reentry, however slim. Y's ten still guarded the diamond suit.

A returned the spade and Y put on the ace, still concealing the queen, Z discarding clubs. Now the ten of hearts forces the king from B, who comes right along with the nine of diamonds, following the usual rule of playing his partner's suit down.

A was obliged to put on the ace to shut out the ten. At least he thought so, and Y dropped the ten, keeping the four, as dummy's six was now the best diamond. When A led a third spade Y won it with the queen, led the four of diamonds

(Continued on Page 2)

TWO OF SOCONY TEAM ORDERED SUSPENDED

Football Association Takes Summary Action Against Noodt And Oliveros

A meeting of the Shanghai Football Association was held at the Cathedral School on Friday with Mr. A. J. Stewart in the chair.

The chief point of discussion was the regrettable incidents arising out of the game between St. Xavier's and the Socony team the previous Saturday.

It was unanimously decided that both Noodt and Oliveros of the Socony team be suspended for ungentlemanly conduct and that the Socony team be censured for their action in leaving the field.

Sympathy was expressed with Mr. Crookdake for the trying time he experienced as referee, but his action was absolutely upheld. It is pleasing to note that the Socony captain, Mr. Stellingwerff, was commended upon his efforts to keep his men together. Mention was made of the fine work done by the Socony team and regret expressed that the present trouble had arisen.

Mr. Crookdake, on behalf of the Police, wished to thank the Shanghai Football Club for its sportsmanlike conduct in agreeing to play the final of the Skottowe Cup at an early date so that the Police might present a full team.

RAIDERS TOO RAPID FOR S.V.C. DEFENCE

Field Operations Consisted In Trying To Stop Convoy Entering Settlement

Field operations of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps took place yesterday in the Western district, a large number of volunteers participating. The general idea of the operations was that the Settlement was in a state of defence against raiders who were scattered over a wide area on the west of the Settlement.

Information had previously been received that a small convoy was known to be moving from the south in a northerly direction, with the intention of crossing the Soochow Creek. A column was despatched by the defence forces to capture or destroy the convoy, which consists of two S. V. Artillery wagons, each with six ponies.

The boundaries of the operations were on the North, Soochow Creek; on the East, Gordon Road and Moulmein Road and the connecting portion of Bubbling Well Road; on the south, Settlement Boundary and on the west, Edinburgh Road and a line drawn in prolongation of its northern end to the Soochow Creek.

The defensive forces consisted of the following companies: Light Horse, "A" Co. (British), Portuguese Co., Chinese Co., Machine Guns, American Co., Japanese Co. and Italian Co. and was commanded by Captain G. M. Billings. The raiders were composed of the Scotch Co., "B" Co. (British), besides the Artillery Co. and two machine guns.

The operations started at 3.30 and it was about 4.40 when the order to cease firing sounded, the convoy having attained its object of passing through the defensive lines, which started at Gordon Road and extended along the whole of Connaught Road. The point of entry was the extreme left where the line was pierced before reinforcements, which had been called for had time to intercept the enemy.

Today's Music

The following program will be played by the Municipal Orchestra in the Town Hall today, beginning at 4.30 p.m.:

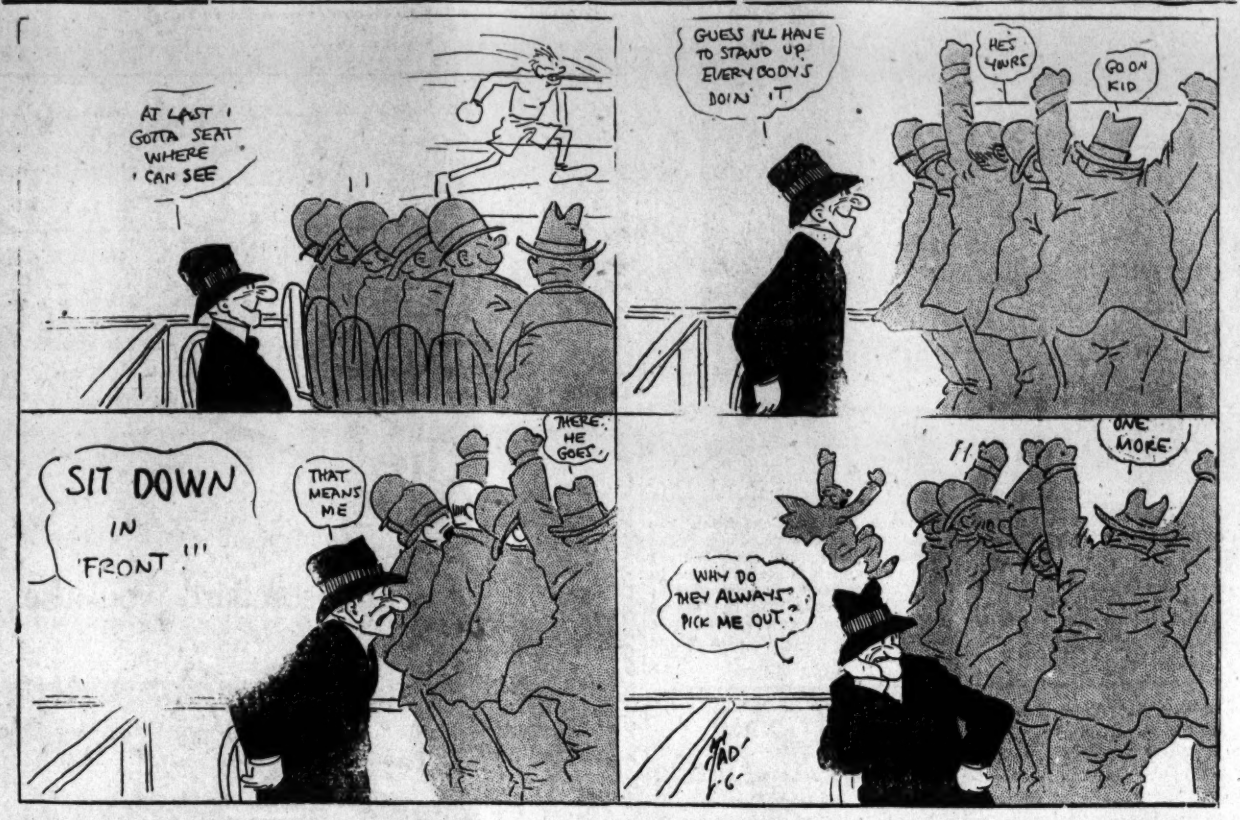
1. Overture—Fra Diavolo..... Auber
2. (a) Song—Vieille Chanson.... Borowsky
   (b) Song—Erotik ..... Grieg
3. Selection—Samson and Dalila.. Saint-Saens
4. Fantasia—Komarinskaja ... Glinka
5. Selection—Eugen Oneg'n..... Tschaikowsky

A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

SNOOKER IN NEW YORK

New York, March 5.—New York has become engrossed in snooker, a British version of pocket billiards, which has won its way into the hearts of a great many followers of the cue. Already leading billiard rooms of Manhattan and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn have installed English tables and have begun to instruct their patrons in the intricacies of snooker.

Why Do They Pick On Me? By Tad


AT LAST I GOTTA SEAT WHERE I CAN SEE
SIT DOWN IN FRONT !!!
THAT MEANS ME
THERE HE GOES!
GUESS I'LL HAVE TO STAND UP EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT
HEY YOURS
GO ON KID
ONE MORE
WHY DO THEY ALWAYS PICK ME OUT?
TAD '18

Rowing Club Notes

The Spring Regatta of the Rowing Club, it is announced, will probably be held June 1 and 2 on a stretch of the river in the neighborhood of the Point. Spectators will thus have the advantage of viewing the races without leaving the Shanghai shore.

The following races will constitute part of the two-days' program:

Fire Brigade v. Volunteers; Hong Fours; Club Fours; Champion Fours; Griffin Fours; Senior Pairs; Junior Pairs; Junior Senior Pairs; Griffins Pairs.

Entry slips for the above races are now posted at the Club.

* * *

At a meeting of the General Committee held at the Clubhouse the following Sub-Committees were appointed:

House Committee: G. F. Ashley, K. Aagesen, C. V. Jensen.

Boat Committee: D. M. Graham, W. B. Kennett, H. P. B. Jones.

Bath Committee: H. N. Olsen, T. R. Macdonald, W. J. Gande.

Coaching Committee: D. M. Graham, W. J. Gande, T. W. Mitchell, K. H. Gardner.

* * *

The idea of appointing a Coaching Committee is to encourage rowing among the Junior members. Coaches will be at the Club house on three or more evenings every week during the training season.

Dancing Delights

By Domino

A very pretty and artistic entertainment is to take place next Wednesday at the Lyceum Theater at 5 p.m. when the Misses Newcomb will present their many little pupils in a series of dances. It will be remembered that last year the display took place in the Astor House when something like 300 admiring parents, aunts, uncles and cousins, witnessed with evident pleasure the wonderful dancing of the children.

A fine program has been arranged for this year's show and the little people in rehearsal are shaping splendidly. Quite a jolly number will be a Country Dance, and this will be followed by the babies showing their grown-ups just the right way to waltz. An old Garden Dance, with delightful setting and costumes will include a gavotte and minuet. Miss Ada Algar and Miss Mary Phillips have themselves arranged a charming number entitled Pipes of Pan, Fairy dances, scarf exercises, a nymph dance, a fox trot and a Greek dance all appear upon the program.

The finale will be a fairy ballet in which Miss E. Newcomb will appear as The Beggar Maid, Miss Garrett as Prince charming and numerous little people in all sorts of fascinating disguises. The entertainment can be strongly recommended to all you love kiddies—and who doesn't?

Dempsey's Rise Is Quick As a Boxer of High Class

Remarkable Boxing Skill Coupled With Terrific Hitting Unequalled In History Of Roped Arena

By Cross Counter

New York, March 3.—The history of the heavyweight class in pugilism does not contain another instance of such rapid development in all departments of the science of boxing as that shown by Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City. Strong, combative men who could hit hard but were guiltless of boxing skill have rushed to the front, flashed brilliantly and then flickered out. Sullivan, Maher, Sharkey, Moran, Jeffries and McGovern are examples of that kind of fighter.

Shifty, skilful boxers like Corbett, Choynski, Dempsey the Nonpariel, have developed after years of studious effort, only to fall by the wayside when their speed and vigor slackened.

Then there were the men who combined clever boxing with heavy punching ability, like Peter Jackson, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jack Johnson, Charlie Mitchell, Tommy Ryan. These men developed slowly and lasted longer in the game because they had the ability to defend themselves from punishment and at the same time were able to inflict damage that brought a majority of their battles to an abrupt ending. A majority of these boxers became famous only after years of ring effort.

Willard is not mentioned in the above lists because he has not done enough boxing with formidable opponents to really furnish evidence as to his ability in any direction.

A Born Boxer

But the Salt Lake Dempsey, a youngster of 22 who has been boxing not more than three years, blazes suddenly on the pugilistic horizon, an expert boxer, a battering ram puncher and a cool, heady ring general.

His science has puzzled some of the best of the heavies and his blows have battered his opponents into speedy submission. Although Dempsey boxed a few bouts in New York two years ago he did not remain here long enough to give patrons a chance to form a true estimate as to his caliber.

It was on the Pacific coast that he first showed the wonderful form that indicates he will eventually get into the ring with the titleholder. But it was in the East a few weeks ago that he subdued the Brobdingnagian Morris, something that no other heavyweight has succeeded in doing in recent years.

With this notable victory to his credit, Dempsey went West for his contest with Bill Brennan. So confident was the manager of Brennan that the Chicagoan would stop the Utah boy that a challenge to Willard in behalf of Brennan was in typewritten form before Dempsey and Brennan entered the ring at Milwaukee.

Dempsey's Bout With Brennan

How Dempsey deported himself in the bout with Brennan is well told by a ringside expert as follows:

When the referee acted, Brennan was almost out on his feet. Blood was streaming from his nose and mouth and his eyes were glassy. His arms were not heeding the call of his brain to protect his jaw and a complete knockout seemed inevitable.

There was no way of stalling off the onrushing Dempsey, who, shifting from one side to the other, first let fly with a left then followed with a right with terrific force. His punches were as accurate as the aim of a sharpshooter and they caught the man from Chicago squarely on the jaw. His knees wabbled, but the fighting instinct was still strong in the frame weakened by the terrific bombardment and Bill tried hard to keep going. He even resented the action of the referee in stopping his punishment, but nearly everybody at the ringside believed that it was the right time to call a halt.

Finishing Punch

Just a few seconds before the finish of the uneven battle, Dempsey forever on the aggressive, forced Brennan to a corner and swinging both fists with the speed of a lightweight, sent one crashing right hander square to Brennan's chin. It was the hardest punch of the whole battle and lifted Brennan cleanly off his feet.

Coming back to his feet again, Bill crumpled to the canvas. He was a beaten man then, but was wise enough to take all the count permitted him. He regained his feet at the count of nine, but was wabbly and only a target for the punches of the man from Utah.

Then the referee intervened.

JACK DEMPSEY.

At The Theaters

At the Apollo tonight will be screened "The On-the-Square Girl," which has shown to packed houses all week. This will be followed tomorrow by the renewed run of "The Seven Pearls," showing episodes 11 and 12 with thrilling features. At today's matinee will be given "The Streets of Illusion," while the attraction underlined for Thursday is another of the French "Gold Rooster" films entitled "Mater Dolorosa," with Parisian stars in the principal roles.

The Olympic Theater announces for tonight and tomorrow night the great new film entitled "The Strange Case of Mary Page," which is packed full of interest and is said to contain a thrill a minute. At the matinee this afternoon at 3.15 "The Woman in the Case" will be screened in five parts. Beginning Thursday night the Olympic will put on an all-Chaplin program showing the versatile Charlie in three films, "The Fireman," "Behind the Screen" and "The Immigrant," the first and last being in two parts each.

"The American Beauty," a Paramount special film in five acts, will be the chief attraction at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow night. At the matinee today will be shown the new film, "Mary Page," with other screen masterpieces to make an interesting program.

"Panthea," a seven-part film masterpiece, will be given its last showings at the Isis Theater at the matinee at 3 p.m. today and tonight. Tomorrow night the first episodes of "The Gray Ghost," a new detective serial in 15 episodes, based on a magazine story entitled "Loot," will be screened.

Next Saturday night at the Lyceum Theater, a concert will be given by Maria Karinskiya, a noted singer of Russian folk and gipsy songs, and Leo Podolsky, pianist.

War Films Coming

A repeat performance of the British War films, showing the Drifters, Women's Land Army, Portuguese Red Cross, Chinese and South African Labor Corps, will be held on the 10th of April, so that those who did not see these remarkable films before will again have an opportunity.

On the 16th, there is to be a grand exhibition of new British and Italian War films. The films to be shown comprise 5 reels dealing with Woolich Arsenal. They show especially what the women of England are doing towards helping the Allies. Thousands of women are shown handling machines that before the War would have been considered impossible for women to work. Another film is that of the reception of the American Troops in London.

The Italian films show the wonderful work of the Alpini in the mountains among perpetual snows. Trenches will be seen cut through solid ice and men on sentry duty at 35° below zero. From a spectacular point of view alone the pictures are worth seeing.

Numerous other scenes will be shown, including some wonderful pictures of the troops doing their bit in Palestine.

McGOVERN, ONCE CHAMPION, DEAD

Former Featherweight Champion Succumbs At 38, After Long Illness

YOUNG CORBETT NEMESIS

Loss Of Title To Denver Boxer Proved Crushing Blow To Tiger Of The Ring

Feb. 16.—Terry McGovern, the tiger of the roped arena, whose irresistible onslaughts swept all opponents into the pugilistic discard for many years, and won two championships for the South Brooklyn fighter, died yesterday at King's County Hospital after a brief illness, which developed into pneumonia. Although McGovern had been in poor health for many years he had recently taken on flesh and seemed to be in robust condition. He was prostrated by a sudden attack last Tuesday night at his home, 205 Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn, and on the advice of the family physician was removed to the hospital. An examination revealed the fact that his constitution had been so undermined by years of illness that he could not recover. McGovern became unconscious last night and never revived. His wife was at his bedside at the time he expired.

Born In Johnstown

McGovern was born at Johnstown, Pa., May 9, 1880, and he was therefore nearly 38 years of age at the time of death.

His parents arrived in South Brooklyn and settled there when Terry was an infant, and he grew up in a neighborhood in which the weight of the fist was the arbiter of nearly all disputes. The youngster was christened Joseph Terence McGovern, but his parents called him Terry and the name stuck to him throughout his wonderful career in the ring.

When McGovern was 14 years of age his father died, which put the responsibility on the youngster of breadwinner for the family. He did this by getting a horse and wagon and establishing himself as a pedler of vegetables.

The pugnacious nature of the youngster soon shaped his career and it was not long before he was in demand as a preliminary boxer. Most of his contests took place in the old Greenwood A. C. on Twenty-fifth street, South Brooklyn, close to where his folks lived.

He engaged in a number of short bouts in 1897, his first year in the ring, beating such boys as Eddie Goodbody, Tommy Kelly and others. He boxed a ten round draw with Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan, who later became featherweight champion.

Attracts Attention Of Experts

McGovern began to attract attention in the following year, when he beat Billy Maynard, George Monroe, Tim Callahan and other boxers of note. McGovern in fighting trim weighed about 114 pounds at this time, and his strength, speed and destructive hitting attracted general attention.

Jimmy Barry of Chicago was the bantam champion at the time that McGovern loomed on the pugilistic horizon, but after getting complete details as to the power of the McGovern punch Barry decided to retire undefeated, and left the bantam title in the grasp of the Brooklyn terror.

In proving that he was a worthy successor to the retired champion, McGovern achieved some of the most notable victories of his career. His bout with Harry Forbes at the old Pelican A. C., South Brooklyn, in 1898 was the most thrilling battle ever staged between little fellows.

Forbes was in his prime at the time and had been making great headway in the class. Round after round Forbes and McGovern fought like a couple of wild cats, and the spectators were standing on their chairs from excitement. In the middle of the fifteenth round the bantams stood toe to toe and traded terrific punches to face and body. Terry finally landed flush on the Chicagoan's jaw and Forbes fell on his face completely knocked out.

It was after Jimmy Barry had received complete information of McGovern's defeat of Forbes that the champion made up his mind not to remain in the ring any longer.

Goes After World's Title

Having established himself as the indisputable champion of America

in the bantam class, McGovern then cast his eye on the world's title of the class. Pedlar Palmer, bantam champion of England, was then at the height of his career. He was exceedingly clever and in Britain was known as the "Box of Tricks." Negotiations for a match were successful, and the two champions met at the Westchester A. C., Tuckahoe, September 12, 1899.

Palmer never had a chance, as McGovern made a series of furious rushes, beat down the Briton's guard, and bombarded him in the body with terrific punches. The Englishman was nearly done for when the timekeeper lost control of the gong, and it rang out after the bout had gone less than a minute.

George Siler, the referee, rushed over to the timer, and on learning the facts, ordered the battle to proceed. Although Palmer had the benefit of half a minute's rest he was unable to stem the tide of defeat and was put down for the count of ten with a body blow after boxing a minute and a half.

Having made himself the master of the bantams McGovern, who had been taking on weight, decided to go after the featherweight title. He therefore announced his retirement from the bantam class, leaving his world's title open to competition. Like many other champions, Terry made the mistake of attempting to make a present of the title to a favorite.

Gift To Dougherty

Danny Dougherty, sparring partner of the title holder, was designated as the bantam champion by McGovern but never was recognised as he did not class with any of the other contenders. In any event Harry Forbes took all the championship out of Dougherty and stopped him in two rounds.

Early in January, 1900, McGovern got his desired match with George Dixon, the featherweight champion of America. Dixon has erroneously been designated the world's champion, but the only time that Dixon met a foreign title holder, Ben Jordan of England, "Little Chocolate" was beaten. The bout took place at the Lenox A. C. in this city in 1898, Jordan getting the referee's decision on points at the end of twenty-five rounds.

However, had Dixon won he still would not have been world's champion as Solly Smith was American champion at the time, having received a referee's decision over Dixon at the end of twenty rounds at San Francisco in 1897. Smith should have been the opponent of Jordan, who came to America solely with the object of fighting for the world's championship, but the clique in control of boxing under the Horton law sidetracked Smith and sent Dixon in to get a beating.

Another Mistake

Therefore, when McGovern and Dixon met at the Broadway A. C., January 9, 1900, the only title at stake was that of featherweight champion of America. Tom O'Rourke, manager of Dixon, made the match only after McGovern consented to weigh 118 ringside—it being O'Rourke's idea that McGovern would be weakened at 118. Despite the fact that Dixon had been defending the title at 122 to 126 pounds the match was made at 118 and was announced to be for the feather title.

To the astonishment of O'Rourke, McGovern not only made 118 ringside but was strong as a hull and knocked out the champion in the eighth round after having the better of it all the way.

McGovern then went through the boys in the feather division like a patent reaper through a field of grain, and it began to look as though he would have to retire or go into the lightweight class.

As a result of bantering between the adherents of McGovern and Frank Erne, then the lightweight champion of the world, a match was made and the bout was fought in Madison Square Garden on July 16, 1900. McGovern consented to meet Erne if the lightweight champion scaled 128 ringside. As this was a handicap match no title was at stake.

McGovern battered Erne to the ring floor in three rounds. There is small question that McGovern could have permitted Erne to scale 135 pounds at 3 p.m., the weight at which Erne won the title from Lavigne, and stopped the lightweight inside twenty rounds.

Had the match been made at the light-weight poundage, McGovern would have been the posessor of three titles, the same as Fitzsimmons, who at various times held the middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight championships of America.

After beating Erne, McGovern was regarded as invincible up to 140 pounds, but just when it was thought he might have to vault into the welter division he received a challenge for his feather-weight title from William Rothwell of Denver, who had taken the ring name of Young Corbett. The challenge was eagerly accepted because it was thought the Denverite would be an easy victim.

An Unexpected Downfall

The bout took place at Hartford, Conn., on Thanksgiving Day afternoon, 1901, and had forked lightning struck the clubhouse on that wintry day the spectators could not have been more amazed than they were when Corbett sent Terry to grass in the second round for the full count and the loss of the title. Corbett outboxed, outfought, outhit and outgeneralled Terry from the sound of the first gong to the final punch.

Terry and his adherents left Hartford in a dazed condition, and it was several days before they began to argue that Terry had held Corbett cheaply and had not properly prepared for the combat. So another match was made and took place in San Francisco, March 31, 1903. Terry prepared carefully for this bout, training hard on the coast for weeks. Then he again was beaten nearly every round and put to sleep in the eleventh.

That marked the setting of Terry's championship star, for while he boxed at intervals until 1908, he never regained the form that made him the terror of three classes.

Terry for years past had been a ticket taker in the Grand Opera House, and while suffering at times from mental disorder had apparently regained normal physical and mental condition when the fatal attack came.

Willard Boxes For Soldiers At Florida Camp

WILLARD BOXES FOR SOLDIERS ©INT.

Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, performed for the soldiers in training at Camp J. E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. Over 15,000 soldiers watched Willard in the exhibition bout. The photo shows Jess shaking hands with his sparring partner, Jack Phelan, before the start of the first bout that the much criticised champion has performed for the soldiers. The much-advertised fact that Willard carries a paunch is given the lie in this photo, taken about a month ago. The picture shows that the champion carries no extra weight that could not be removed with a few weeks' work.

McVEY KNOCKED OUT

Sam's Claim Of Foul In Bout With Wills Ignored By Referee

Panama, Feb. 17.—Harry Wills, American negro heavyweight publist, knocked out Sam McVey in the fifth round of his bout here today. McVey took the court in this round and then claimed Wills had hit him foul.

The referee declined to allow the claim.

Study Of Small Cards At Auction

(Continued from Page 1)

and made the game with the ace of clubs and the ace-nine of hearts.

Had A seen deeply enough into the possibilities to hold up the ace of diamonds, which must make the six good if the ace drops the ten, he could have saved the game, as Y must lose a heart trick, even if he drops the king.

Here is another example from the play at the same club, but in this case the coup hinges upon careful observation of the drop of one small card and inference as to the location of another.

H.—7 4 2
C.—A 3
D.—K J 8 2
S.—K J 9 2

H.—8 6 / C.—K J 10 9 4 / D.—10 6 5 3 / S.—10 5

Y: H.—A Q 5 3 / C.—8 6 2 / D.—A Q 9 / S.—8 6 3
A B
Z: H.—K J 10 9 / C.—Q 7 5 / D.—7 4 / S.—A Q 7 4

Z dealt and bid no trumph. A led the nine of clubs, which Z won with the queen. In order to get the finesse in hearts Z led a small spade to dummy, Y winning the trick with the jack.

B passed up the heart lead, and the nine held the trick. This marks B with both ace and queen. It looks easy to put dummy in with another spade so as to get the heart lead through B again, but Z has noticed the size of the heart that fell from A's hand, the six.

This shows not only that B holds both ace and queen, but that he still has a small heart, and will not be obliged to play either of his high cards on the next lead through from Y's hand. The possibility of such a contingency would not occur to one player in a hundred perhaps, but Z provides for it by leading the queen of spades and overtaking it with the king. That spade nine in the dummy suddenly becomes valuable.

Another heart through, but B still held off, as Z foresaw he might. The ten won and the eight dropped from A. The spade nine is now available to put dummy into the lead again. The student will observe that had the ten not fallen, Z would have led the ace first.

B had to put on the ace of hearts and lead the club, Z having carefully preserved the command of that suit until now. This enables Z to win the game by leading the small spade from dummy and making the ninth trick with the king of hearts.

Had B put the ace of hearts on the second round and led the club, or had he held three hearts only, Z's management of the spade suit would have been necessary. It was providing for the possibilities, hinted at by the dropping of that apparently unimportant six of hearts, that enabled him to win the game.

MITCHELL AND JOHN L.

In yesterday's report of the death of the famous English pugilist Charlie Mitchell, it was stated that he had been defeated by John L. Sullivan. That was an error. The famous bout between Sullivan and Mitchell, in Paris, ended in a draw—at least there never has been any agreement as to which won. That match provided one of the famous controversies of pugilistic history.

The Circus Arigoni

A large and appreciative audience greeted the opening performance of the Italian Circus Arigoni at North Szechuen and Paoshan Roads last night in spite of the disagreeable weather. The stunts were well-presented and each of the 40 stars won applause from the spectators.

Miss Katie's artistic posing and violin selection on horse-back was the most difficult act on the program and was admirably executed. The aerial trapeze and balancing act by the Grocando trio was pretty and spectacular, while Miss Amelia held the audience in gasps by her wire walking and dancing acts.

The ladies of the company interpreted the Potpourri dance beautifully and were time and again recalled to give encores. Don Caesar's troupe of funny performing animals furnished a great deal of laughter. The eccentric acts on horseback by little Rudolphe and the Misses Lelma and Annetta and M. Theodore proved to be both clever and daring.

Other features were the performing cockatoos introduced by Mlle. Olga, an acrobatic act by the Jamasaki trio, an eccentric bicycle act by Rudsit Duo and the performances of the horses "Carambo" and "Caesar." The two clowns, Alfredo and Nellie, contributed abundance of fun, while the music furnished by the circus orchestra was tuneful.

Performances will be held every evening at 9.15 o'clock. The first matinee will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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School For Card Players

Auction Bridge.—E. S. W. says: Dealer passes, A bids no trump, Y passes and B goes to two diamonds, holding seven of them to the king queen jack, three hearts, a spade and two clubs. A goes two no trumps, and as B has no reentry for his diamonds he bids three. Then A bids three spades and is set. Whose fault is this bidding? A had five spades to the ace king jack ten, ace and one diamond, ace and one club and three hearts to the king jack. He was set on three spades.

A's fault for bidding no trump in the first place, and also fault for not supporting the diamonds. The distribution that defeated the spade contract must have been a remarkable one. Many players would bid three diamonds, instead of two, as a take out for the no trumper; but the correct bid was to pass. If game can be made in diamonds it can at no trump.

D. S. says: The dealer bids a spade, holding five to ace queen jack; four clubs to the ace and four diamonds to the jack ten. Third hand bids no trump. Should the dealer go more spades or pass? He actually went to two, three and finally four spades on the strength of his partner's no trumper.

When the partner denies the spades by going to no trumps the suit bid should be dropped, as the strength must be against the bidder in that suit.

C. T. H. says: The dealer bids a heart, second hand doubles, third hand says "two hearts," and the fourth hand passes. What should the doubler do, holding only one heart, four clubs to ace queen, four diamonds to ace jack ten, four spades to ace queen?

Double two hearts. If the fourth hand holds a five card suit he will bid it in spite of the two hearts from third hand. When he refuses to answer the double he has no suit of more than four. As the doubler does not care which suit that is, when he can support anything but hearts, he should force the partner to declare by doubling again, unless he prefers to defeat the heart contract.

Duplicate Whist. A. W. A. says: A has an exposed card on the table. Y, on his left, is in the lead, and plays a suit which A can trump, but Y calls on A to play the exposed card to the trick. Is this correct?

No, because law VII, section 4, limits the right of calling an exposed card to the player on the right of the player in error. In the case cited, this would be Z, not Y, and Y had no right to call upon A to play the exposed card at any time.

Poker, F. W. H. says: We are in doubt as to the rank of the hands when playing with a joker, or fifty-three card pack.

They are the same as in other forms of poker, there being no good reason for confusing players who play both forms of the game by changing any of them.

W. P. H. says: A card is found faced in the pack during the deal. What is done with it?

If it is found faced during the deal of the original hands, it is a misdeal. If during the deal for the draw, the card must be placed among the discards, after having been shown to all the players.

H. L. says: A bets the caller must show his hand as well as the one called. B bets if the caller concedes that he is beaten he need not show what he was trying to get away with. No question of openers. Just straight pots.

All hands in the call must be shown to the table. This rule was made to prevent collusion between dishonest players, who might conspire to raise others out when only one of the conspirators had a big hand. If both show down their cards, the weak one may find it awkward to explain his raises.

T. A. E. says: A asks for three cards and is given two only. Is his hand dead or not?

That depends on whether he lifted and looked at either of the cards before calling attention to the error. If so, his hand is dead. If he notices the mistake and asks for another card before he lifts the two or before the next player is helped, he gets it.

H. L. says: Player holds two pairs and pot is opened on his right. Three others come in. Opener asks for two cards only. Which is the better chance, to draw to the two pairs or to discard the smaller? They are tens up.

There is only one improvement possible if one card is drawn; the full hand, with 11 to 1 against it. Discarding one pair, it is 7 to 1 against getting a better hand of some sort than two pairs, but it is 2½ to 1 that you make the hand worse instead of better. Against strong opposition, good players consider it about an even thing to draw one card or three.

N.Y. SOLDIER 'RUN WON BY MICHAELS

305th Infantry Takes Individual And Team Laurels In Field Of 237

Camp Upton, L. I., March 2.—With 20,000 khaki clad soldiers lining the course, each one bellowing instructions and encouragement, 237 athletic Sammies fought it out over a six mile cross-country course here today. Tonight the boys of the 305th Infantry are in high glee and are the "bucks" of the cantonment, for both team and individual laurels in the big chase over the Long Island hills were captured by that command.

With the aid of a five minute handicap, Private Michaels of the 305th led home big pack and took premier individual laurels. Four more 305th Infantry boys chased Private Michaels in so closely that the regiment harvested team laurels as well.

Finishing men in first, seventh, twelfth, eighteenth and nineteenth places, the 305th kept its score down to 57 points, a margin of 11 points better than their closest rival, the 308th Infantry, which, with men home in ninth, tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and twentieth positions, won second team prize. The 306th Field Artillery was third, with 87 points.

McGinn Up To Old Tricks

Though only finishing in sixth position, Corporal Harry McGinn of the 306th Infantry, the former New York A. C. distance champion, was the real hero of the day. Starting from scratch along with his regimental mate, Private Mike Dwyer, the former Mohawk A. C. star; Corporal J. Scarlata, the former Millrose A. A. lad of the 308th Infantry, and Private William Furlong the former Irish American A. C. veteran of the 308th Infantry, McGinn worked his way up past 231 runners and covered the course in the record wrecking time of 25.10. It knocked one minute and five seconds off the former course figures held by himself.

The run offered a striking example of what army training is doing for the youths of America and fittingly shows the advance in health, strength and general physical well being. Not only did McGinn, ploughing over a course inches deep in mud, better his own former figures, but Furlong and Dwyer also bettered the record and Scarlata came within 3 seconds of equalling it.

When the first of the runs were held over the course last fall, most of the athletes complained of the stiffness of it. When McGinn himself covered the course for the first time he gasped, "Whew, what a course! I thought they were going to chase me clear to Berlin!"

The course certainly is a difficult one. It is framed to test the hearts of the stoutest, but one no longer hears kicks about it. The men have become so fit physically that they find joy in the test. Several months' training here have made athletes out of weaklings. From a physical viewpoint, if for nothing else, the Seventy-seventh Division is fit and ready for its work "Over There." When they hit the trail for Berlin—then Lord help the poor Kaiser Bill!

When the leashes were slipped on the big pack of limit men by Capt. Frank Glick, divisional athletic director, the harriers broke into a wild scramble. When they straightened out Private J. McVey of the 306th Field Artillery was up in front, and the flying artilleryman broke trail for more than half the journey.

Michaels Takes Command

Going up the hill past the sewage disposal works, Private Michaels passed the artilleryman and took command. From there on the greyhound from the 305th never was headed. McVey held second position till the last quarter of a mile, when Corporal Weiss of the 152d Depot Brigade, who started with the two minute pack, came up and challenged him. The pair fought it out till the last 100 yards, when McVey weakened and Corporal Weiss went away to a ten yard lead. Weiss, home in second place, finished more than a hundred yards in the wake of Michaels.

Back of the leaders there was a merry battle among the four scratch men. For two miles the quartet kept well bunched as the cut up through the field. At two and a quarter miles Scarlata weakened and let go, the other three cracks pulling away from him. At about three miles McGinn lengthened out and shook off Dwyer and Furlong. Mike and Bill teamed together until the last half mile, when the old Irish-American A. C. man opened up in a strong finish that the former Mohawk A. C. boy could not hold.

It speaks well for the four scratch men that from a field of 237 starters the last of the quartet finished no worse than fourteenth position. The order of finish among the scratch men was McGinn, sixth; Furlong, tenth; Dwyer, thirteenth, and Scarlata, fourteenth.

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Scissors And Toe Hold Grips More Dangerous Than Headlock

FULL NELSON DEADLIEST

Strangle Hold The Only One Barred Prior To Recent Tourney In New York

By Charles F. Mathison

New York, March 3.—When Strangler Lewis was compelled to forego the use of his head lock in his match with Zbyszko and thereby lost a fall, not only was he handicapped but it opened the way for him to suggest that all the other holds perfected by various grapplers should be barred.

If this were done, and in simple justice to Lewis there is no logical escape from such contention, Earl Caddock, the soldier wrestler, would be deprived of the use of his favorite head scissors. Caddock puts the pressure on the victim's head by locking his legs about the unfortunate man's cranium. Then with a wrist hold the victim is gradually pressed to the mat.

The viselike grip of Caddock's legs on the head of his opponent is an effective bar to any resistance from the upper part of an opponent's body and a bridge cannot long be maintained.

As the man's head is subjected to the crushing impact of Caddock's legs the result is to daze the victim and make him very unsteady, if he is lucky enough to break away from the lock.

Zbyszko Shaky

This was demonstrated in the match at Des Moines between Caddock and Zbyszko, for when the Pole reached his feet after getting out of the head scissors he was so shaky on his pins that he toppled over and falling on the Iowan knocked him senseless, thus gaining a fall.

Caddock gained the first fall with the head scissors, which is described by a ringsider as follows:

"The fall came with such suddenness that the spectators were hardly prepared for it. For an hour and twenty minutes Caddock had been the most on the offensive, but all attempts to get a hold on the arms or shoulders of the other were unavailable against the Pole's mighty strength.

"Then suddenly, like a flash, Earl reversed his attack. He switched from the use of his arms to the use of his legs and clamping the latter about the head of the big fellow and aided by a wrist lock he turned him on his shoulders and held them pinned against the mat."

Loss To Caddock

Therefore it can be seen that without the use of his head scissors Caddock would be at as great a disadvantage as Lewis minus his head lock.

It is true that the head scissors is more difficult to apply than the head lock, and must of necessity be taken while the men are on their knees or while maneuvering on the mat for an effective grip.

Sad indeed would be the predicament of Joe Stecher if forbidden the use of his rib crushing body scissors. If Stecher ever gained a fall from a formidable opponent without the use of the body scissors the fact has been overlooked.

For more than an hour Stecher tussled with Yussif Hussane in Madison Square Garden and never got within hailing distance of a fall until he finally encircled the Turk's waist with his legs and put on a boa constrictor pressure.

The fact that Hussane was on the floor and limp as a rag when Stecher finally unlocked the grip is proof of the severity of the pressure.

Very seldom does a wrestler succeed in breaking the body scissors when once it has been securely taken, and cases of broken ribs have been numerous where misguided victims of the hold persevered in their efforts to escape from it.

Ribs Cracked

Jack Fisher, once lightweight champion of Missouri, clamped the body scissors on an opponent named Johnny Makie. The latter was not inclined to surrender and maintained a bridge until several of his ribs cracked.

History tells of an Illinois wrestler who one dark night was attacked by a highwayman. Instead of handing over his valuables the grappler took a body hold, put his man down, then neatly applied the head scissors and choked the robber to death. In this case the rules were violated, for in the application of all head holds the victim's throat must not be compressed and his mouth and nose must not be covered so as to prevent free

Lewis's head lock has the advantage over the scissors holds in that it can be applied while both men are on their feet as well as when the contestants are on their knees.

The effect of the head hold is the same as that of the scissors. It does not win by leverage, but purely through suffering inflicted on the victim.

Victims Are Dazed

In the case of the head scissors and the head lock the pressure that is applied to the cranium finally dazes the victim and prevents him making an effective resistance.

After escaping from a protracted head lock a wrestler staggers about the mat and cannot protect himself against further offensive.

The night that Lewis defeated Zbyszko with the head lock the Pole, after being subjected to the pressure for several minutes, managed to break away and gain his feet. But he tottered about the stage, and Lewis with a pantherlike spring again put on the lock and subdued his opponent in short order.

As between the head lock and the scissors the former is less apt to produce serious injury, although its effects for the time being are quite as severe.

The Vicious Toe Hold

The toe hold, which was used frequently by the late Frank Gotch, now is the favorite hold of Zbyszko, who subdued John Olin with it in their Madison Square Garden contest. Despite the fact that Gotch employed the hold it has nothing to recommend it. Twisting a man's foot till he surrenders as a result of the pain or fear of a broken ankle is about the meanest possible mode of attack. It is decidedly more brutal than the head lock or scissors hold, and if any grip is deserving of elimination the toe hold is the one. Not only does it inflict the greatest possible amount of pain but the victim is seldom ab' to wrestle with much vigor after the lock has been applied for any length of time.

A hold affected largely by Zbyszko is the hammer lock. It is a dangerous grip, and has resulted in many broken arms. Pulling a man's hand up to the back of his own neck and holding it there till he surrenders is the modus operandi of the hammer lock.

Deadly Full Nelson

One of the deadliest holds known to the mat game is the full nelson. The victim of this hold in apt to have his neck broken if he persists in resisting the lock.

Aberg, the giant Finn, took a full nelson on Mort Henderson, the Masked Marvel, at the Manhattan Opera House tournament, and Henderson was in need of first aid to the injured when Aberg released his grip.

Owing to the fact that the full nelson is a difficult hold to obtain its use is limited.

Up to the time that Lewis was denied the use of the head lock the only hold that was generally taboo was the strangle hold, which was used by Evan Lewis, the Chicago wrestler.

Owing to the case with which a throat hold could be obtained, and its exhausting and frequently fatal effects, it was decided by the grappling fraternity to bar it.

None of the grips now in use is so dangerous as the strangle, and if there is to be elimination action in that direction should be general in order to avoid discrimination.

Last Night's Concert

It may be painting the lily to say that last night's Mirovitch-Piastro concert, the fourth of the historical series, was even more completely enjoyable than those that have gone before, but the enthusiastic applause of the large audience at least so indicated.

It was an evening of popular composers—Vieuxtemps, Schumann, Wieniawsky. The subtle tenderness of the Schumann selections, the fine warmth of Wieniawsky, both played with finished artistry, made it an evening to remember.

As for the playing—enough has already been said in Shanghai of Mirovitch and Piastro. They have become with us musically institutional. One takes their artistry for granted.

News Brevities

We are indebted to Consul-General Siffert, of Belgium, for the latest copy of La Libre Belgique, the little newspaper that is published from time to time right under the noses of the German invaders in Brussels. Also for a copy of The Secret Press of Belgium by Jean Messart, a history of the efforts of the Germans to stop free speech in Belgium. A review of it will be published later.

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No court will sit tomorrow at the Mixed Court on account of the Commemoration Day holiday.

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Americans are reminded that a meeting to discuss Fourth of July plans has been called for tomorrow by Consul-General Sammons. The meeting will be held at the Consulate at 5.15 p.m.

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Charged by Mr. L. de Luca with attempted extortion, a Chinese hawker was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday.

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A shopkeeper and a hawker were charged yesterday in the Mixed Court with attempting to set fire to the Sincere Insurance Buildings. They were remanded for special hearing.

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Corporal F. A. Musgrove, formerly of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., who is serving at Salonica with the Royal Engineers, has been promoted to sergeant.

• • •

The Shanghai Branch of the Society of St. George will hold its annual general meeting at the British Supreme Court on April 18 at 5 o'clock in the evening. All Englishmen are invited to attend.

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Mr. L. Bridon, of the Messageries Maritimes, left for Japan Friday.

• • •

British subjects are notified by the British Consul-General that when proceeding to France or any French Colony or Protectorate, it will be necessary for them to be in possession of a valid passport vised by the French Diplomatic or Consular Authorities. To obtain this visa applicants are required to fill in duplicate a special "demande de visa" which can be had on application at any French Consulate.

• • •

The Coast Inspector's office issues notice to mariners that a sunken junk is reported to be lying about one mile to the eastward of the Shaohsing Wreck Outer Buoy. Doubt about the exact position of the junk makes the locality dangerous and vessels should navigate the vicinity with great caution. Steps are being taken to locate the wreck and destroy it.

• • •

Martin Lester Ryan, a dancing master of 32 Choaufoong Road, who says he is an American, was charged yesterday in the Mixed Court before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Kwan with assaulting a Chinese. His bail of $20 was ordered forfeited on account of his failure to appear. Ryan is not registered with the American Consulate, as a result of which his case was called in the Mixed Court.

KING GEORGE TO AMERICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 5.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

His Majesty the King, replying to a message from the New York Chamber of Commerce expressing its profound admiration for the heroism and steadfast determination of the armies, navies and peoples of the British Empire in the cause of justice and freedom, warmly congratulates the Chamber on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of its foundation and rejoices to think that America's sons are now joining in the world struggle for the triumph of justice and freedom.

His Majesty adds:

"The vast resources of life treasure and industry your great nation has pledged in the cause of civilisation must assuredly lead us to prevail. Your words of admiration and encouragement to the fighting forces and peoples of the Empire will find a worthy response in our hearts. I sincerely thank you!"

CHINESE ORGANISATION TO HELP U.S. RED CROSS

Society For Constructive Endeavor Will Form Special Section Of Body

To choose the American Red Cross Society as a channel for the expression of China's good-will and sympathy towards humanity was a motion made by Dr. C. T. Wang, Vice-President of the old Senate, at the meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor yesterday at the Oriental Hotel. The motion was seconded by Mr. P. K. Chu, secretary and treasurer of the society, and it was decided to put the matter in the hands of the executive committee, with Mr. Julean Arnold, director of American Red Cross work in China and Mr. Wang as advisers. Mr. Arnold gave a detailed description of the work of the American Red Cross in one of his usual rapid-fire talks at the meeting.

Plans will be formulated by the Executive Committee which will report to the next meeting of the society. It is proposed that a Chinese section of the American Red Cross Chapter at Shanghai be formed and a membership campaign be started to swell the membership of that section. This is the first piece of constructive work that the organisation has undertaken to do since its inauguration several months ago.

Mr. Arnold in his speech yesterday expressed his appreciation of the society's spirit. He sketched the development of the American Red Cross since the participation of the United States in the great conflict. Before then, he said, it was considered more or less a woman's organisation. Now there are something like 44,000,000 men, women and children as members of the institution. Its activities are outside of the United States. In fact, ninety per cent of the money of the society is spent abroad. It aims to build up what war has destroyed. It is building up towns and taking care of children orphaned through the war. He said that the proposed Chinese Red Cross section will be an asset for China and will draw the attention of the world, as it will have a wonderful effect on the people abroad.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American Consul-General; Professors J. A. Ely and W. H. Taylor of St. John's University and Mr. C. H. McCloy of the Y. M. C. A. were unanimously elected as honorary members of the society, and Prof. John Y. Lee, formerly of the University of Chicago, was elected an active member.

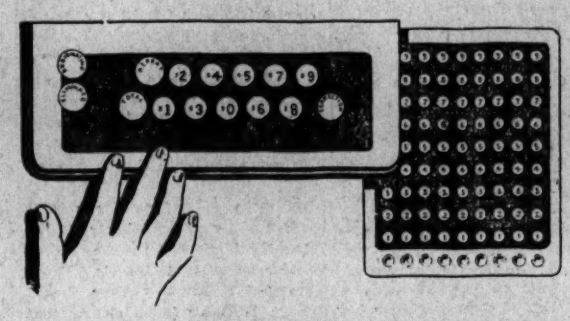
The meeting was presided over by Mr. Y. C. Tong in the absence of Mr. C. C. Nieh. The following sub-committees were elected:

Publicity—Mr. J. B. Powell, Dr. Mohling Chang, Mr. P. K. Chu, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Mr. H. K. Kwong, Dr. Fong F. Sec and P. H. Lo.

Advisory Board—Mr. Julean Arnold, Mr. J. K. Sague, Mr. George A. Fitch, Mr. J. B. Powell, Mr. J. C. Clark and Mr. R. Gilbert.

Membership—Mr. David Z. T. Yui, Mr. C. T. Wong, Mr. Y. P. Huang, Mr. T. C. Shen, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Mr. S. C. Chu, Mr. P. K. Chu and Mr. Shu Ming-wong.

Social—Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Mr. Y. P. Huang, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. Y. M. Chien and Mr. P. P. King.



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